ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,133—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3900	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P.L. HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	3945	1900	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August, AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

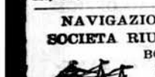
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 20th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 23, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEVZAR, will leave PRINCES DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.
SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,650 tons, on the 4th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 2nd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

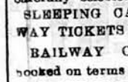
S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



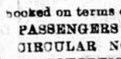
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Two Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)
COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old.
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.
CHOICE NATURAL STICK HANDLES.
FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
FINE BROWN SILK	10	8
SOFT TWILLED SILK, extra finished	12	4
BEST BROWN Spitalfields Silk, Seamless Wove Edges. A specialite.	15	12
EXTRA RICH QUALITY	19	0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The Noted House for Choice New Goods.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.
Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.
ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE,
ARMS and AMMUNITION,
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR

STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.

170, Shaik Memon Street, near the Jooma Musjid. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Chemists and Druggists.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON'& Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW SUPPLY.
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU, Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes., the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

ESTATE—COLONEL W. SCOTT (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the Late WILLIAM SCOTT, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, who died at Rajkote, on the 30th July, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND CO., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one Month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.
The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.
The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.
The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.
Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.
A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.
Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.
The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices.
Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.
One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.
TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st August, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "LORENZO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBRO, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1894.

AN EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN AND ESTIMATOR, WANTED,

FOR the Office of Executive Engineer, Karachi, for Temporary Work and Doubling Line Karachi-Kotri. Pay Rs. 100 per month.

Apply, with Copies of Certificates, to the Undersigned.

G. H. LIST,
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THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th April 1894, and the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 2ND to SATURDAY, 11TH of August, both days inclusive,

By Order,
F. W. GYMER,
Acting Secretary and Manager.

July 30th, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 20.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time), for BOAT TONNAGE, &c., on the 10th August, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Particulars.	Estimated Quantities.	Remarks.
Boat Tonnage, &c., at Bombay.	As Provided for in the Schedule.	

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

NEW AERATED DRINKS.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
"CRISP" NECTAR, an Invigorating Drink	1 0
"CRISP" CIDER, a Refreshing Drink	1 0
"CRISP" CLARET-CUP, the Ladies' Drink	1 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

ESTATE—CAPTAIN R. W. PRESTON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD WILLIAM PRESTON, CAPTAIN, Indian Staff Corps, who died near Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency, on the 12th June, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., of BOMBAY, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, July 28, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO has contracted to Sell the undermentioned Property. ALL persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, if any.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kavasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 194, New No. 1339, old survey No. 28 and New survey No. 673, and assessed by the Assess or and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No 5777, and Street No. 101, 103 and 105, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the public road, on or towards the South by the property of Dayal Bhimji, on or towards the East by the property of Khatri Naran Ramji, and on or towards the West by the public road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lakhamsey Nappoo.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1894.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PREMJI DAYAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

CHATURBHUJ MORARJEE, JAMNADAS NARSI, and RATTANSI MULJI, the Executors named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 25th Day of July, 1894.
Messrs. DIKSHIT AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of HOTILAL BULDEVDAS KESHOWDAS MULCHUND, GULABRAI HOOKUMCHUND, KOONAMAL MANSARAM, HANUMANPARSAD CHIMONLAL, CHIMONLAL BEJNATH, TULSIRAM BHOWANIDAS, GOPINATH BULDEVDAS, and HOTILAL MAKONLAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on Business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, under the Name of KESHOWDAS HOTILAL, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of FERNAND SAUQUET, of Havre, in the Empire of France, carrying on Business at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, under the Name of F. SAUQUET and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney, WALTER THACKER, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said WALTER THACKER, was filed in this Honourable Court on This Day, and whereas the said Hotilal Buldevdas, Keshowdas Mulchund, Gulabrai Hookumchund, Koonamal Mansaram, Hanumanparsad Chimonlal, Chimonlal Bejnath, Tulsiram Bhowanidas, Gopinath Buldevdas and Hotilal Makonlal have been This Day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within Thirty Days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the Form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this First Day of August, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of August, 1894.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

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MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

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Manager and Actuary.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	„ 3,000,000
The [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed..... £8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1885	„	966,107
„	1887	„	989,043
„	1892	„	2,033,053

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Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	„	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
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D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon). F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100		165 to 180
	2,000	100	60	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	5,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Barter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,200
Do. New Issue	500	275	225	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div :	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship'm.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	3 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Lakharano Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	200	100	100	Rs. 10	90xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	9½
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	2,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	12	490
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,370
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treseder & Co.	2,000	600	600	60	930
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,1
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellasy S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	850
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	290
Framjee Pet.t.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 / 20	860
Howard and Sulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	—	117½
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82½
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	131½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	—	pa
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,375
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	980	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Zaton Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Arnar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Gimaine Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
claim	500	1,500	1,500	20	190
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	1,175
Fort	515	2,500	—	Rs. 80	105
French	300	50		Nil	1,300
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	425
Singoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	450
Sanguam	240	450	450	Nil	105
Mahaya Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	420
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	245
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	112½
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Nil	380
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	235
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	535
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dvd	127½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	475
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	480
Arad and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	188	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,900
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16	19
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	200
					195
					1,050

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10	
China Leaf	"	29	Nominal.
Peths, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Dracos	"	18-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	96	
Do. 178 do.	"	96-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

CRICKET.

The Cathedral High School vs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution.
Royal I. M. vs. Royal Artillery.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers La Seyne, City of London, and Bahaduri entered the dock yesterday; and the steamers Horatio, Abdul Cadur, and Clan McDonald left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Melpomene entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Siam yesterday; the steamers Constance and Poseidon left it yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch Statement for July, 1894. Daily average attendance, 253; admissions, 2,536; prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL: ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening. The sides consisting of Rovers Back division and Loyal North forwards vs. the Loyal North Back division and Rovers forwards.

REPORTED THEFT.—Motee Lovji, having his shop at Bhorbhat Lane, has reported to the police, that sometime during Tuesday night, his shop was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and Rs. 98 in cash were abstracted from a box.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.—Narayen Moroji, residing at Nowroji Hill, has reported to the police, that his wife Luximee, aged eighteen years, and wearing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 26, left home on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and has not since been heard of.

REMOVAL OF A CORPSE TO KERBELLA.—Early yesterday morning the body of a deceased Khoja woman, named Rahimatbai, aged fifty years, who died on the 24th July last, was removed from the Khoja Durgah, Tindal Street, and taken on board the steamship Henry Bolckow for conveyance to Kerbella for interment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Shamrana, a Hindu girl, aged five years, while playing on Delisle Road, on Tuesday, was accidentally knocked down by a victoria belonging to Mrs. Bradbury. The driver, seeing the girl playing on the road, called to her to get aside, but instead of going to the side of the street, she ran across the road, and met with the accident, which resulted in an injury to her right shoulder and a lacerated wound on the right cheek. The girl was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and her injuries having been attended to, she was carried home by the parents.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Jeevanji Moola Mahomed, a resident of Poona, arrived in Bombay, about five days ago, and put up in a house in the Fort. On Monday, on his return home from the bazaar, where he had gone to make some purchases, he discovered that his small bag, containing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 710, and Rs. 5 in cash, which he had tied up in a parcel, was missing. Complainant could not account for the loss beyond stating that he had been to several shops in the city, and wherever he made purchases, he had to make payment from that bag. It is thought that the bag may have been unintentionally left at one of the shops visited.

AT IT AGAIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Marootee Balaji, against whom stood a register of three previous convictions, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of two glass bangles, of the value of Re. 1, belonging to Elahibux Peerbux, a shop-keeper, at Grant Road. On Monday night, during the absence of complainant accused entered the shop, and having abstracted a pair of bangles, was leaving the premises, when complainant returned, arrested him with the articles on his person, and gave him into the police custody. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY MAN.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway Tatia Govind, a cart-driver, residing at Coombarwada, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court with theft in respect of three gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Govind Santa, residing at the same locality. About two months ago complainant entrusted accused with a box, containing ornaments and clothing. On Monday the box having been returned, complainant opened it, and found three gold ornaments missing. He made a report to the police, who on inquiry recovered the ornaments from a marwaree, with whom they were pledged by the accused for Rs. 18. Accused in pleading guilty to the charge stated that as he was in debt he had to pledge the ornaments with the marwaree to pay it off. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

ROBBING MILL-HANDS OF THEIR FOOD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ambaji Tookaram, a Hindu lad, was placed at the instance of Inspector Grey before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on four separate charges of theft of brass pots and dishes, of the collective value of Rs. 10, belonging to Mahipat Govind and three other mill-hands, residing at Chinchpoogly and Parel Road. The accused was further charged with having in his possession two brass pots, valued at Re. 1, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. For the last two or three months accused had been in the habit of stealthily entering the several mills, in which complainants were employed and carrying away their pots containing food. These petty thefts were continued for some time to the great mortification of the victims. On Tuesday noon accused was carrying away a brass pot containing meal and belonging to the first complainant from the Khatao Mackanji Mills, at Haines Road, when he was arrested near the gate by the peon belonging to the mills and handed over to the police. Accused then pointed out several marwarees, with whom he had disposed of the pots, after he had eaten their contents. The lad was ordered to be kept in the Reformatory for two years.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK AT THE MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, when Mr. W. R. Hamilton, took his seat on the bench, Mr. DeSouza said that it had just come to his knowledge that a change in the arrangement for hearing morning cases had been made. These cases had hitherto been heard by the magistrates on every alternate day, but now each magistrate would hear those charges belonging to the sections allotted to them. He thought that the arrangement would be very inconvenient to the profession, as it might happen that the hearing of such cases would occupy the magistrates till late in the day, and they might have to attend to specially fixed cases in the afternoon in either courts. Mr. DeSouza explained at length the inconvenience which this arrangement would cause to the legal practitioners, and said the result would be that they would have to give up the courts at Mazagon, which, at the best, were very inconveniently located. Mr. Hamilton replied that he did not think there would be the inconveniences suggested by Mr. DeSouza. He (the magistrate) was compelled to make the change as he had observed that a great deal of work was thrown on the fourth magistrate, and he found himself at times without work. To avoid this unequal distribution he had effected the change which he regarded as obviating a difficulty.

THE MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports came off yesterday afternoon on the Maidan behind the Marine Lines. The entries were very satisfactory, and the various events were keenly contested. The following are the results:—

I.—TENT PEGGING (Horses—Half Section.)

General Gatacre	1
Mr G Griffith	
Mr E E Steel	2
Mr F Graham	

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION (Ponies.)

Mr A M Tod's "Dinah"	1
Mrs Burder's "Phyllis"	2

III.—BUTLER'S STAKES.

Mrs Benn nom. Mr Procter	1
Mrs Burder nom. Mr Ellison	2
Mrs Prevost nom. Mr Birkett	3

IV.—POLO BALL RACE.

1st HEAT.

Mr E E Steel	1
Mr F Graham	2

2ND HEAT.

Mr Procter	1
Mr Raymond	2

FINAL.

Mr E E Steel	1
Mr H E E Procter	2

V.—HORSE SCURRY (Eleven Ran.)

Mr Burder's "Imperial," Owner	1
Mr Steven's "Bones," Owner	2
Mr Bulkley's "Troubadour," Owner	3

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Tollet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubex.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING WITHOUT HIS WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DHAYA DHAMBIA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. R. A. Lamb, District Magistrate of Kolaba, of the proceedings of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, first class magistrate, who, on the 4th June last, convicted the accused of an attempt to commit suicide, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Lamb remarked that, as the imprisonment prescribed in Section 309 is simple, the magistrate's order in the case was wrong and required to be modified.

The accused, in answer to the magistrate, pleaded guilty to the charge. He said: I did try to hang myself. I had gone to get my wife at her mother's house. I seized her hand, and then her parents and brother beat me. This was not the only reason why I tried to hang myself. My parents-in-law and brother-in-law had taken and misappropriated my ornaments and clothes. They denied having taken them, and my wife refused to come with me to my house. I was not in debt at all. It was about a month before I tried to hang myself that my wife refused to live with me. I made no complaint to anyone. As my wife did not come with me, I got tired of life, and so hanged myself. My wife refuses to live with me, because, she says, I ill-treat her. I intended to take my life and to die.

Agri, the accused's wife, in answer to the magistrate, said: The accused is my husband. I had gone to my father's house two or four days before he tried to hang himself. I lived happily with him. It is true that he came to fetch me at my parents' house. I only remained there as my mother is ill. I did not refuse to live with him. I don't know why he should try to hang himself. It is not true that I refused to go with him. My father, mother, and brother did not beat him.

Mr. Fawcett, in disposing of the case, said the evidence clearly showed that the accused attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself; and he pleaded guilty to the charge under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code. Having examined his wife and brother as to the circumstances resulting in his attempt on his own life, the magistrate thought there was no reason to deal severely with the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For the reason mentioned by the District Magistrate, their lordships changed the imprisonment into simple imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ABDOOLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. The order of the court had been duly served upon the insolvent.

His lordship drew the learned counsel's attention to the fact of the insolvent being given a very short notice.

Mr. Manker: If your lordship think the application premature, I will ask for a fortnight's adjournment.

His lordship accordingly adjourned the matter for a fortnight with the direction that the notice be served on the insolvent within the time.

RE SAIYAD MIRZA BIN SAIYAD HOOSSEIN SHIRAZI.

Mr. Viccajee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, and for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his amended schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE PRANJIWANDAS KALIANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which expired yesterday. The learned counsel, in support of his application, said that the liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 47,000, out of which he had settled with creditors, whose claims amounted to Rs. 29,000. His lordship granted two months' extension.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY KARIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

His lordship: I have examined the schedule of the insolvent which gives no account of his personal income or expenditure.

Mr. Manker: The schedule is not in a satisfactory form, as the books of account are with the other partner, Otto Martin.

His lordship granted the insolvent the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ARAT OGHOJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule and the usual interim order.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the case was put down in the list of opposed cases, and it would take some time to reach it. His lordship granted two months.

RE COOVERJI LAKHAMSY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the case was put down in the opposed list.

RE JACOB ARRON.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual protection order.

RE RAGHAVJI HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, on the ground that the books of accounts were sent to the Translators' office by the Official Assignee, and the insolvent had no time to pos them up for the purpose of enabling him to proceed with his petition. His Lordship granted three months' extension.

RE NARAYAN BALAL OKE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a month's extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Talia Jagannath; Ahmed Bawa and another; Raghoo Baloo Somarwasi and others; Pestonji Framji Owner; Sheik Mahomed Haroon and others; Moses Joseph Ezra; Jagannath Narayan Shroodker; Pherozsha Hormasji Mistry, alias Engine-driver; Ragu Gopal More; Rastamji Edalji Andhiaru; Oomarkhan Fazalbhoy; and Rastamji Manekji Chanda.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for their not filing their schedules in time:—William Hale; Ahmed Saheb; Mahomed Hoossein Kuvarey and another; and Jamshedji Pestonji Madan.

CRICKET.

BARONET VS. MR. DHONDY'S ELEVEN OF THE HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

THE Baronet Club in their sixth match of this season, obtained an easy victory over Mr. Dhondy's Eleven, by 83 runs. The Hindus put together 83 runs only, of which 35, 13, and 10, were contributed by Chonkar, Dadarker, and Gosavi. Brucha and Raja took 6 and 4 wickets for 34 and 23 runs only. Baronet scored 166, of which Gagrat, B. Mistry, Wacha, L. Mehta, Kapadia, and M. Framji put 29, 20, 19 (not-out), 16, 15, and 14 to their credit. Of the Hindus, Kothare was the most successful bowler, for he took seven out of ten wickets.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

408-93- Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman and another—Muljee and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hasoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Mooljee and others—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie L and O.

519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Narsoomull and another—Payne G and S.

77-94—Nanu and H—Mehrjibhoy Rustomjee Khara vs Tribhowandas Harakchand—Crawford, Burder and Co.

307-93—Bhaishanker and K—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Mungaldas Candas and another Edgelow and G.

328-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bansilal Abirchand vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampertab Sumruthrai and another—Payne G and S.

136-93—Tyebjee D P and C—Goswamie Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj vs Babu Dewnathsingh—K D Shroff.

622-92—K D Shroff—Babu Dewnathsingh vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee—Trikumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee D P and C.

MR. HENRY IRVING has had his attention called to the state of disrepair and discoloration of the marble entablature which was in 1839 erected by Charles Kean to the memory of his father, Edmund Kean, on the wall of Richmond parish church, and has written to Mr. T. Skewes Cox, the churchwarden of the parish, offering to bear the expense of restoring the memorial. The work is consequently being proceeded with.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GAGGING THE PRESS IN IND A.

SAYS the "Indian Spectator": We do not know if Sir George Chesney is serious in proposing that the press in India should be gagged. The proposal is grievously out of date, and only shows to what extent the brains of some eminent Anglo-Indians are puzzled by prejudice and bigotry. As well gag the press as gag a volcano. Even if all that is said of the violence of language of the Native press be true—and we are not concerned to deny the truth of the allegations altogether—we cannot see that it will do more good than harm to gag the press. Barking dogs never bite, and the section of the Native or Anglo-Indian press which habitually deals in rancour and venom may well be left to discredit themselves without the intervention of Government. The people of India are not such fools, that they cannot discriminate between vehemence and reason.

A MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: The Municipality of Poona is to be congratulated on the wise and practical step it has taken to advance the cause of local self-government a stage further. A body which has attained remarkable success in managing its local affairs, is undoubtedly the right authority to lead less successful organisations of a kindred character and assist their further progress. There is not in the mofussil a single city municipality which has discharged its functions with greater energy, prudence, tolerable and economy than Poona. And it is superfluous to say aught about the sturdy independence and bold civic spirit which it manifested in certain warm contraversies with the Government two or three years ago. Such a Municipality, we repeat, is entitled to take an initiative in all matters affecting the general progress of local self-government. We are, therefore, pleased to notice the circular letter it has recently issued to the sister municipalities to hold a municipal conference, having regard to the fact of the moderate success which Lord Ripon's scheme has achieved in the Presidency and the opportunity which has arrived at present to make a common endeavour to further the interest and help the growth of civic administration generally. The proposed conference, in its opinion, will be the best means of exchanging ideas on municipal reform and organising a scheme for the purpose. Delegates are, accordingly, invited to attend the meeting which is to be held for three days, commencing on the 13th of September next. As the conference is certain to be productive of good, we heartily sympathise with the movement.

MEMORIAL TO DR. THEODORE COOKE.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: Dr. Theodore Cooke richly deserves the memorial, which the past and present students of the Engineering College at Poona and the general public of the place, have resolved upon erecting in his honour. He was a successful teacher and he never failed to win the esteem and love of his pupils. His temper was genial and he was popular with every one. He worked incessantly to further the interests of the college of which he was, in a sense, the founder; and it was to his personal exertions that the L. C. E.s of our University got an entrance into the higher and the lower grades of the Engineering Department. In point of popularity and esteem, he was, we believe, second only to Dr. Wordsworth, in the Educational Department. We wish a hearty success to the movement begun at Poona for perpetuating his memory.

STREET MUSIC.

The "Native Opinion," from the Hindu standpoint, sounds a note of warning to the authorities in the matter of the street playing of music: What is the Government about? Papers from Northern India disclose a state of things which, if true, shows that authorities there have either no heads over their shoulders, or they look lightly at things about them. The question of music-playing seems to have assumed such magnitude as, unless it is dealt with every feeling of responsibility for strict justice, it may beget fresh danger. In our last two issues we have endeavoured to point out that the validity of the prohibition of music-playing the Law Courts recognise only during hours of 'actual' prayer. This is reason and sound sense, and every Government, whether Provincial or Supreme, ought to base their policy on this great principle. But if Government pander to strange ideas of religious sanctity, where then are the demands of the Mahomedans to stop? Under the circumstances a ruler of uncommon strength is required to tell both the parties concerned once for all that no exhorbitant demands or no mischief by them will ever be tolerated. The best solution of the difficulty may be the issue of a general order prohibiting the playing of all music within a certain distance of every place of worship, be it a Mahomedan mosque, a Hindu temple, or a Christian church. The officials must be rigorously just and equal, and they must remember that the least tendency on their part to favour one party against the other will prove highly derogatory to their power.

A BOMBAY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The "Dnyan Prakash," not favouring any of the proposals put forward to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang, suggests the scheme of its own: Our own idea is that the sum subscribed should be spent in erecting a building for a Bombay University Union Society based somewhat on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge Union Societies. The building might be raised on some central place within easy distance of all the Colleges in Bombay so that students may repair to it without much inconvenience. The building might for the present consist of a debating hall, a reading room and a library. By the very nature of our collegiate life the place cannot be resorted to as freely by the undergraduates here as the Oxford and Cambridge Union Societies are by the English undergraduates, for there the students live very close to the Union buildings while here an undergraduate may be living two or three miles away. If we cannot reap the full advantage of such an institution, we can at least derive some good from it: at any rate, such an institution at present will be a nucleus which, as time goes on, will be developed into a full-grown Union Society having a decent library, a good reading-room, conducting lively debates on all subjects of general interest, forming a common ground for the meeting of all undergraduates and thus bringing the different classes of undergraduates more into contact with one another than they are brought at present.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT IN ALIBAG.

The "Native Opinion" says: Whatever the Survey Department may say to the contrary, it will have to be admitted that its operations in every village and taluka have been productive of considerable hardship to the "rayat". The Anglo-Indian political watch-word is for rural populations, but neither the Congress-wallas nor the 'rayat' fares better in regard to this ground of complaint. The produce from land, the ruling prices, and the increased expense on agriculture ought to be the basis of every new settlement, but, instead of that the general aspect of prosperity is taken as the stand-point, so that the 'rayat' comes to be taxed not only for the land he cultivates, but for his other sources of income also. Mr. Ghanekar in the columns of the dailies, is doing a yeoman's service to the people of Alibag by bringing to light the extreme rigidity of the Survey Department. In his letter he says that, when measurements were undertaken, people did not know what was meant by them. They only came to know them when the revised maximum rates were notified; so that hardly sufficient time was left them either to show what improvements they had made, or to make appeals against the new rates. The history of revenue assessments in some of the Talukas in Khandesh, along with those on this side, despite the protestations of the Collectors, must fill the most ardent official apologist with despondence.

GENEOLOGISTS have, a Paris correspondent says, discovered that Madame Carnot belongs, through her mother, nee Corbie, or De Corbie, to an ancient and illustrious family of the Department, of the Somme. The ancestor in the direct line of this lady was De Corbie, Chancellor of Charles VI., and doubtless appointed at the instance of the Duke of Burgundy, who was more than the king in point of influence at Amiens and Abbeville. A brother of Chancellor de Corbie was Bishop of Auxerre, another Burgundian place. There was a stronghold of Corbie, near Agincourt, which belonged to the family of Arnault, who took the affix of De Corbie to distinguish themselves from other Arnaults. The descendants of the Chancellor found themselves in utter poverty as the Revolution approached. The great-grandfather of Madame Carnot had twenty-two children. Her father came to Paris as poor as Whittington when he first heard Bow bells ring out their prophetic chimes. He went into business, and made lucky hits in many directions, the result being that he left each of his children about 2,000*l*. Madame Carnot, the other day, told the Archbishop of Paris, when he went to see her, that the Christian principles in which she was brought up were the greatest comfort of her life from the time she went to the Elysee to the hour when she made this admission. Almost from the day of M. Carnot's election, they were both constantly receiving threatening or warning letters. Whenever M. Carnot went out for a walk, she felt miserable until he came home again. M. Casimir-Perier has again begged of Madame Carnot to suit her own convenience in choosing the date on which to leave the Elysee.

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THE WEATHER.

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	Byculla.	Esplde.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 82	47 86	48 56	43 04
Wednesday, Aug. 1st	0 7	0 14	0 15	0 28
Total	60 89	48 00	48 71	43 32
Total fall to August 1st, 1893	55 36	48 55	47 6	44 7
Total fall to August 1st, 1892	43 80	39 45	37 36	38 48

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at

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INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL; BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday. Silver in New York was also unaltered, at 63 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London as before.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with a good demand, Bombay Skins having been ¼d. to 1d. per lb. lower. The number of Skins sold was 680,000, out of 840,000 offered.

The Wheat market was quiet but steady, with No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 4s. 7¼d. per cental, Ex-Quay.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 13-16d. per lb.; Arrivals being 3-64d. lower at 3 21-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 23-32d. for November-December. Other spot quotations were unchanged except that for Egyptian "Fair" Brown, which was also 1-16d. lower, at 4¼d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet; with 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 4s. 3d.; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings at 5s. 1d.; 45in. Grey Mulls at 2s. 5d.; and 40s Mule Twist, at 6 5/8d. per lb.

In New York, prices of Cotton were unchanged yesterday at 6 15-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands; and 6·62 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Nothing was done again to-day for export in our local Cotton market; and the Mills have taken only 700 bales, consisting of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 174; and 100 each Damargaum, at Rs. 192; Mulkapur, at Rs. 185; and Miraz, at Rs. 179 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market with only a small business doing by shippers; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent for export, in a quiet market. *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-0-6 to Rs. 8-2-0 per cwt.; other kinds being quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,666	bales.
Wheat	1,005	cwts.
Linseed	1,555	,,
Rapeseed	2,222	,,
Groundnuts	2,302	,,
Castorseed	5,121	,,
Rice	644	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but there is nothing doing to speak of. Some small rates have been given at 17s. to 16s. 6d. for Hamburg; and at 16s. 3d. per ton for Antwerp.

EXCHANGE opened quieter at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, at which some buying sprang up, and a moderate amount was given thereat; but Calcutta rates coming 1-33d. lower, and again but few Merchants' Bills offering here, rates receded 1-32d., say to 1s. 0 29-32d., at which again we heard of a fair amount of Telegraphic being taken for future transfer. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1-32d. was named for ready, and 1s. 0 1-16d. for forward, delivery, at which latter rate a little business was reported for next year; and in ready Bills, we have heard of a little having been done at 1s. 1d. at three months' sight, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·37	,,

the Bank drawing rate being the same for ready as forward.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 102½, and 102 5/8 for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, rates advanced in a steady market to 102 7/8 in both positions; but, at the close, the opening rates were again quoted; with 3½ per Cents at 101½, nominal.

SHARES have shown more movement to-day, and in our list this evening we note in Cotton Mill Scrip a decline of Rs. 30 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 15 each in Queen, and Western India; of Rs. 10 in Orient; of Rs. 5 in Alliance; and of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas, at our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,220 per share.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week, ending 28th July, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total .. Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	Rs. 1,27,487	Rs. 2,12,651	Rs. 5,970	Rs 3,46,108
	..	..	..	4,70,461
Decrease				Rs. 1,24,353

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	11	9	.....	20
For previous week of half-year	900	500	30	1,430
Total for 2 weeks	1,400	900	40	2,340
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	381	171	9	561
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	7	.....	22
Total to corresponding date do.	913	348	33	1,294
Increase for the week				Rs. 349
Do. to date				,, 1,046

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	100	10	610
Or per mile of Railway	29	6	.....	35
For previous week of half-year	600	200	10	810
Total for 2 weeks	1,100	300	20	1,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to correponding date do.	....	....	....	....

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	164	2	238
For previous week of half-year	1,20,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,14,000
Total for 2 weeks	2,40,000	5,65,000	8,000	8,13,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,188	1,50,447	6,778	2,77,413
Per mile of Ry do.	72	90	4	166
Total to correponding date do.	2,48,612	3,87,532	15,118	6,51,262
Increase for the week				Rs. 1,21,587
Do. to date				,, 1,61,738

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ADDIS—July 25, at Cocanada, William Judson, second son of the late Rev W B Addis, of the London Missionary Society, aged 62 years and 5 months, leaving an aged mother and a large family to mourn his loss.

COOPER-REILLY—July 27, at Allahabad Ada Frances, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Captain C Cooper-Reilly, A M S, and daughter of Sir Hamilton Gyll Murray, Bart.

DOOLEY—July 22, at Quetta, Robert J S Dooley, Conductor, Commissariat Department, in his 39th year.

GRANT—July 22, at Lucknow, Richard, the beloved husband of Alice Maud Mary, and late proprietor of Grant's Civil and Military Hotel.

HELY—July 25, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on Wednesday night, of Assam fever, Percy Frank Hely, Manager, Ranee Tea Co., Gowhatty, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

THE approaching delivery of the annual Budget by Mr. Trevor at the sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at Poona, on Tuesday week, makes the present time an opportune one for the publication of Mr. Justice Ranade's handbook on the "Decentralization of Provincial Finance." The note was first written by Mr. Ranade when he was appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, and has recently been published in instalments in the quarterly journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The work evidences a close study of the intricacies of provincial finance, and is prefaced with the satisfactory assurance, on the part of the Assistant Accountant-General of Bombay, Mr. Blakeman, that all the main facts have been correctly stated. This assurance was endorsed by the then head of the department, Mr. A. F. Cox, who added an expression of opinion that the pamphlet is sure to be very useful. The additions and corrections suggested have been inserted as appendices and *errata*. It is apparent from the outset that Mr. Ranade's object is to enable the general public to form an intelligent opinion on the discussions which take place in the Local and Supreme Legislatures, by presenting in a compendious style a history of the successive stages through which the policy of financial decentralization has been developed during the past quarter-of-a-century. It was not until the end of 1870 that the local governments shared with the Government of India the financial as well as the executive responsibilities of administration. As Lord Mayo pointed out in the famous resolution of 1870 that gave the initiative to the policy of decentralization, such a system, while throwing heavy burdens on the central authorities, afforded to local governments very little liberty, and but few motives of economy in their expenditure. Not being in a position to understand the requirements of other Provinces or of the Empire at large, the local governments were liable in their anxiety for administrative progress to overlook fiscal considerations, while the authorities at Calcutta were obliged to reject many demands in themselves deserving of encouragement. The inevitable result of a system which gave executive authority to Bombay Castle and financial administration to Fort St. William naturally led to conflicts of opinion injurious to the public service. Each province, as Sir Auckland Colvin has so strongly insisted, has its own special requirements, and it often happens that a source of taxation in one Presidency is distasteful or inapplicable to another. Therefore it is only right that local or provincial rates should be levied to supply local wants, that could not be appropriated to increase the Imperial revenue. Lord Mayo's Government, in taking the first step in the process of decentralization, were actuated by a belief that such a policy would tend to greater economy; would give to the fiscal system an element of certainty till then absent; would promote harmony between the chief and the subordinate Councils; and would furnish opportunities for the development of self-government and the association of Natives and Europeans to a greater extent than before in the work of administration.

Although having so many sound reasons for initiating a policy of decentralization, Lord Mayo's Government only took what Mr. Ranade describes as "a very small step, dictated by a spirit of extreme caution." Nine departments were made over, under certain conditions, to the local governments, namely, jails, registration, police, education, medical service (except medical establishment), printing, roads, miscellaneous public improvements, and civil buildings. These departments being all spending departments and producing a very small amount of revenue, a permanent subvention was made to the local administrations for their maintenance, the share coming to Bombay being £880,075. It was laid down that unless some great fiscal misfortune happened, such as a great war, or famine, or fall in the opium revenue, the amount of the subvention would not be interfered with. The local governments were to prepare on the basis of these grants their own local budgets, and to distribute at their discretion the assignment given to the several departments concerned. Any savings that might be effected were to remain at the disposal of the local governments; if any deficiency was apprehended, they were to devise ways and means of making it good. The Government of India reserved to itself the right to revise any decision of the local authorities as to alterations of salaries, and to control leave, superannuation, and deputation rules relating to the provincialized departments. The contract having run its course of five years, a second one was adopted by the Government of India in 1877. Sir John Strachey was at this time Finance Minister, "and to his mind," says Mr. Ranade, "the idea of decentralization, as sketched out in such glowing terms in the Resolution of December 1870, was not at all congenial." From a reference to the speech of Sir John Strachey when explaining to the Council the new rules, it is evident that in speaking thus Mr. Ranade has not done him an injustice. While admitting that Lord Mayo's policy had been successful, and that greater economy had been secured, Sir John described the notion that the Government of India desired to diminish its central authority as a false one. Further, the whole drift of the rules he framed was, in Mr. Ranade's view, to strengthen the control and increase the subordination of the local governments, and yet the learned Judge later on admits that the actual changes effected were in the direction of further decentralization. The most important step taken in advance was the transfer in whole, or in part, of some of the principal revenue heads of income. Receipts to the extent of Rs. 1,58,66,000 and expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,19,68,000 were provincialized, a fixed sum of money being given to make good the deficiency. The third contract was entered into in 1882, when Lord Ripon was Viceroy and Major Baring his Finance Minister. As might have been expected, the principle adopted was considerably in advance of that propounded by Sir John Strachey. Instead of a fixed grant to make up for the excess of provincialized expenditure over income, a certain proportion of the Imperial revenue of each province was set apart for this purpose—a method which gave to the local administrations a direct interest in the Imperial as well as the provincialized revenues. The subordinate administrations were expected in their turn to hand over to local bodies considerable revenues, and to allow them to be managed by local committees of non-official members subject to certain reservations. The fourth revision of the provincial contracts was carried out in March, 1887, its chief feature being the assignment to the provincial administration of certain shares in the net general revenues, in addition to the local income. One-fourth of the land revenue proper and of excise receipts, and three-fourths of the stamp duties were provincialized, together with a moiety of the assessed taxes, forest and registration.

It is of more importance, however, to consider the terms of the existing contract, which came into force two and-a-half years ago and will expire in March, 1897. The contract is on the same general lines as its predecessors, but its enactment was noteworthy inasmuch as a general resolution was issued consolidating all the previous orders on the subject of the powers of local governments and of the general terms of the contract. The central authority reserves to itself the right to issue instructions to the local governments on general or particular matters affecting the transferred revenues and services when it deems such interference expedient. The sanction of the Government of India has under the existing terms to be obtained for any additional taxation; changes in any existing system of revenue management; the constitution of any new general service; any new appointment or alteration of an old one when the salary attaching to the office is Rs. 250 and upwards; or the alteration of the rates of discount upon the retail sale of stamps or court-fee labels. The local governments are also precluded from altering the rates of duty on spirits and drugs without previous sanction, and the Supreme Government retain in their own hands absolute and unconditional control over all money in the public treasury. No alteration can be made in the form or procedure of public accounts, and the decision of the proper classification of an item in the accounts rests with the Accountant General. All inter-provincial adjustments have ceased, and for any increased expenditure a local government must depend on the expansion of its revenues, or a more economical distribution of its funds. The contract makes the railway police expenditure wholly provincial, together with the charges of the Inspector-General of Jails, Registration, and Stamps, which were brought together under the head of General Administration. The establishment of the Accountant General's office is made an Imperial charge, while extraordinary miscellaneous items not exceeding Rs. 10,000 are provincialised. The financial effect of the revision of the contract was a net gain to the Government of India of over forty-six lakhs of rupees per annum. The provincial governments received an assurance that no demands outside the contract would under ordinary circumstances be made on their resources, and yet before the contract has half expired the local administrations are called upon to forego no less a sum than forty lakhs of their savings to help to fill the yawning gulf of the sterling payments of the Government of India. We know that Mr. Westland was as reluctant to deal this blow to the cause of provincial thrift as he was to suspend the famine grant, but these methods of making estimated income come within measurable distance of estimated expenditure were forced upon him by the refusal of the Cabinet at home to allow the import duties to affect cotton goods—a species of import which more than equals all others put together.

ANOTHER of those costly expeditions, which are of doubtful practical value, has just set out from England in search of the North Pole. Many men have gone in quest of the same scientific point, and many have not returned. Hardship and danger are the certain lot of those who take part in such expeditions; physical injury and death the probable. Yet there are ever to be found men ready to risk all on these undertakings, the greatest reward of which is the ability to say they have reached a point four or five degress further north than Sir George Nares or Horace Greely. It is only a year since Dr. Nansen set out with what seemed to be the best-equipped vessel yet employed in this service. The new expedition considers itself still better. The leader, Mr. Jackson, has had previous Arctic experience, and he has, it is claimed, selected his companions with great discrimination. First of these comes Mr. Albert Armitage, a second officer of the Peninsular and Oriental service. The selection for an Arctic expedition of an officer, whose experience of sea-faring has been gained in trips through the Red Sea to India and across the Equator to Australia, may seem doubtful wisdom. But Mr. Armitage thinks he can bear the cold as well as the heat, we presume; the fact of his being a skilled astronomical observer is said to be his chief recommendation. But he will see stars in Northern latitude, that he never dreamed of in the South. A medical officer, Dr. Keulits, has been appointed, but what his particular qualifications may be we are not told. Captain Schlosshauer, of the Mercantile Marine, is the third member of the party, an officer, judging from his name, who is accustomed to cold climates. Then Mr. Fisher, the curator of the Nottingham Museum, goes; a Mr. Burgess, who undertakes the commissariat duties, and has discharged similar duties in the polar regions before; Mr. Childs, a photographer and mineralogist; and Mr. Dunsford, who is described as a master of the theodolite and an expert sportsman. The party, including seamen, numbers nineteen all told. The expedition, however is distinguished from many of its predecessors in being for the most part a land exploration party, and it is confidently anticipated that, if the Pole itself should again prove unattainable, a point may be reached far north of the 83·20—the limit of Admiral Markham and Admiral Sir G. Nares—and the 83·24 of Lockwood in Greely's expedition. The starting point for the really severe labours of the expedition is to be the southern coast of Franz Josef Land, which, it is expected, will be reached about the 23rd of August. As a result of the Austrian Payer's expedition something is known of the atmospheric conditions of that country, but unforeseen contingencies have been provided against, and in view of possible mountain ranges, a full Alpine equipment has been prepared. As Mr. Leigh Smith, who visited Franz Josef Land a few years ago says, game and fish, Polar bears, and seals exist in abundance, and an ample supply of fresh food may be obtained. Rifles, shot guns, harpoons, fishing tackle, and other apparatus have been supplied in abundance. But the explorers do not mind much about this, as provisions are being taken sufficient to last four years on full rations and seven years on half-rations. Brandy also of great strength is taken, and several cases of port, which Mr. Jackson and many medical authorities consider to possess valuable antiscorbutic properties. Scurvy will thus, it is thought, be made impossible. A good stock of thoroughly desiccated tobacco, of which each man will be allowed one pound a month, is being taken, and there seems every probability of the men having a good, if a chilly, time. From Franz Josef Land, the vessel conveying the party will return next summer, while the party tries to complete its trip of six or seven hundred miles north. Aluminium boats, new sledges, tents, everything that can possibly be wanted has been furnished in large quantities. The explorers are also equipped with a set of meteorological, astronomical, and other scientific instruments of the finest manufacture and the greatest precision. For sleeping purposes Mr. Jackson has had constructed for the expedition three collapsible tents, weighing thirty pounds each, capable of giving accommodation to six men. Indeed, the expedition seems at first sight to be overburdened with baggage, but the promoters have been anxious to forestall every possible emergency. They have raised twenty-five thousand pounds to cover the expenses of the expedition, which is expected to last three years.

ANTI-VACCINATORS will read with consternation that so great progress is being made with vaccination in countries in the East, that no less than two hundred and seventy-five thousand infants were vaccinated last year in Burma alone, a country where only a few years ago vaccination was unknown. In Lower Burma every district but Akyab noted increases over the totals of previous years. A decrease was reported there, and the Chief Commissioner holds that the explanation given by the Superintendent of Vaccination for this remarkable diminution discloses an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner were unequal to the occasion of the small-pox epidemic, and an occurrence, which should have extended vaccination, caused a revival of inoculation. The Superintendent is asked to explain in detail why the lymph-supply at Akyab so deteriorated that the percentage of success in primary operations for the year was only 76·80; why it failed altogether in July; and why work by private vaccinators was prohibited. The continued improvement in the percentage of success in primary operations is a gratifying feature of the report. It was 90·27 against 86·65 in the previous years, and 85·21 in 1891-92. There were 1,642 more cases of secondary vaccination than in 1892-93, though the percentage of success remained almost stationary. In March, 1893, the Vaccination Act was extended to Pegu, but popular opposition to vaccination remained unabated, as is shown by the small proportion of children protected to children born. Superintendents are therefore counselled that active measures should not be neglected, and the conversion of opinion should be steadily kept in view. With this object particular care is to be exercised in respect of the lymph used, that whatever operations are performed, success may be assured, and popular opposition may be dispelled. The Chief Commissioner imports a degree of interest in the work of vaccination that is not frequently found elsewhere, and he is most anxious to have the returns of his province absolutely beyond dispute. The resolution, which reviews the Vaccination Report, makes this clear, and district officers are told that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, neither with the amount of verification done, nor with its results. Sir Alexander Mackenzie insists that more attention shall be given to this part of a Civil Surgeon's duties. In Upper Burma the results are not so satisfactory as in Lower Burma, and for various reasons. The military medical officers in charge of some districts have not time to give to vaccination, and thus the wild character of the Shans, Kachins, and Palaungs, who form the bulk of the population in the Northern Shan States, precludes the possibility of making any immediate progress. The Shan Burmans and Shan Chinese do not look unfavourably on vaccination, but the Kachins view it with suspicion. But Sir Alexander Mackenzie urges the Superintendent to make use of Dr. Kirkpatrick's hospital at Hsipaw as a vaccine depot, and to enlist the enlightened sympathies of the Sawbwa of that state, who has now a European adviser to assist him in his administration, in the cause of vaccination. During the year a sum of fourteen thousand

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the news of another Naval engagement between the Chinese and Japanese has not yet been confirmed.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE WITH HEAVY LOSS.

It is reported that the Japanese troops twice attacked the Chinese position at Yasan, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

CHINA PREPARED TO FIGHT TO THE BITTER END.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Peking stating that Prince Li-Hung-Chang at an interview said that if war were once declared China would fight to the bitter end.

JAPAN NOTIFIES THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR.

TOKIO, Aug. 1.

Japan has notified to the foreign representatives here of the existence of a state of war with China.

THE IRISH EVICTED TENANTS' BILL.

THE CLOSURE VOTED.

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt moved the Closure for the Committee stage of the Irish Evicted Tenants' Bill in order to dispose it by the 9th August.

Mr. Balfour declared that the adoption of the motion would bring the House into contempt, and asked for its rejection.

The motion was eventually adopted by a majority of 23 votes. Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain thereupon announced their intention of abstaining from taking part in the further debate on the Bill.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

According to rough estimates received from Calcutta, already it is estimated that only 2½ crores will be paid to those proprietors who hold out from converting.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Two of the most important Bills of the season will be introduced during the current month in the Viceroy's Council, namely, the Bill to Amend the Indian Articles of War; and the Bill relating to the Abolition of the Presidency Commands. Both are now practically ready for introduction.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

It has been decided that the parade of troops at Lahore will take place before the Durbar, and this will be shortly after the Viceroy's arrival.

MR. ROE.

Mr. Roe, the Sanitary Commissioner, proceeds to Amritsar immediately to inspect the water-logged condition of the city and the suburbs.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

We hear, on good authority, that the tour of his Excellency the Viceroy has been so arranged as to enable his Excellency to arrive at Calcutta on the 19th December.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following further details are now arranged with regard to the Commander-in-Chief's tour before visiting Quetta:—His Excellency will inspect Dera Ismail Khan, and after attending the Lahore Durbar, will visit the military stations of Ferozepore and Bareilly, arriving at Calcutta on or about the 26th December.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE CENTRAL GYMNASIUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Mrs. Nairne, Baron Massow, and a number of visitors visited the Central Gymnasium this morning, when a fine exhibition of gymnastics was gone through and the horizontal bar, parallel bars, and a number of other things were brought into requisition. Mrs. Ogerman gave an exhibition of lead-cutting, winding up with some musical dumbbell exercise. H. E. General Nairne said that he was greatly gratified with what he had seen, and complimented Major O'Connell on the excellent way, those under training, had acquitted themselves.

THE MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON THE RAILWAY.

The Parsee who committed the murderous outrage in a railway train on Sunday night was committed to the Sessions to-day.

CRICKET:

CAPTAIN ASHBY'S TEAM *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Captain Ashby's team was re-commenced this morning. The visitors played up better than the previous day, but Sinclair was soon clean bowled, as also was Bapasola, the latter without scoring. Souter and Captain Ashby did very well till the latter got caught. The others were all out, except Waddington and Shivashanker, when the bell rang. After tiffin the game soon closed for 128 runs. Poona had 25 runs to make to win. Usborne and Cates went in. Usborne was bowled clean by Sinclair after making eleven and Cates secured 14, not out. The match closed at 3-30 p.m. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1 innings.		2nd Innings.	
Usborne, b Oghad	2	b Sinclair	11
Cates, b Sinclair	0	not out	14
Deas, b Oghad	6	not out	0
Poore, not out	102		
Trask, b Sinclair	0		
Wilkins, b Sinclair	3		
Hancock, b Shivashunkar	0		
Wyatt, b Bapasola	9	did not bat.	
Stockdale, c Waddington, b Shivashankar	18		
Vincent, b Shivashanker	1		
Holbrooke, b Shivashanker	1		
Extras	19		
Total..	187	Total..	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W		B	R	M	W
Sinclair	70	59	2	3	Sinclair	20	14	1	1
Shivashankar	103	49	5	4	Shivashankar	20	11	0	
Oghad	70	39	6	2					
Bapasola	30	21	2	1					

CAPTAIN ASHBY'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Vajesingh, st Usborne, b Deas	5	Usborne, b Deas	3
Sinclair, st Usborne, b Hancock	14	b Stockdale	22
Souter, l-b-w b Deas	2	c and b Poore	25
Spalding, b Stockdale	0	b Deas	5
Ashby, b Deas	16	c and b Hancock	38
Honeyford, b Deas	7	c Poore, b Hancock	12
Waddington, l-b-w, b Deas	0	not out	11
Bapasola, b Stockdale	27	b Deas	0
Oghad, b Deas	1	c Usborne, b Deas	1
McCausland, b Deas	0	b Hancock	4
Shivashunker, not out	0	b Deas	0
Extras	11	Extras	7
Total..	84	Total..	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W		B	R	M	W
Stockdale	75	42	1	2	Stockdale	35	19	1	1
Deas	80	28	6	7	Deas	117	34	9	5
Hancock	12	2	1	1	Hancock	110	40	2	3
					Holbrooke	50	24	3	1
					Poore	20	4	0	

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Amendments to the Indian Penal Code, recently discussed in the Viceroy's Council, are being prepared for the consideration of the Select Committee, which will sit early this month.

BREAKS ON THE RAILWAY BEYOND SUKKUR.

Mr. J. Bell, Consulting Engineer to Government, proceeds immediately to examine the breaks on the railway beyond Sukkur, caused by the floods.

LANDSLIP ON THE SIMLA-KALKA ROAD.

The landship on the Simla-Kalka Road is so serious, that wheeled traffic is not likely to be resumed before the middle of September.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The Beddy Divorce Suit was continued, at Agra, yesterday, when Beddy's bearer gave evidence of cruelty on his master's part towards his wife. After witness was cross-examined by respondent, the Court rose for the day.

BREACHES ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has been breached by floods on the main line, near Laksar, and the passengers and mails are being transhipped.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, August 1.

Mail steamer Britannia, from Australia and Ravenna from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, arrived at Kobe on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 31.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55⅛
Bar Silver	28 13-16

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

At the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram.

WORKING OF THE INCINERATORS.

As requested by the Commissioner the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure from the 26th June, 1894, up to the end of the current financial year, of Rs. 3,947-10-8, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of establishment, coal, &c., as per margin, for the working of the Garlick's Incinerator erected in the compound of the Municipal Workshops, and (2) of the Silchar Incinerator on Government ground, on the right side of the old Sewri Road.

FALL IN EXCHANGE EFFECTING THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The Committee considered a letter (a summary of which has already appeared in these columns) from the Commissioner, dated 21st ultimo, requesting sanction to (1) an additional grant of Rs. 79,219, for the Colaba Sewerage Works, consequent on the fall in exchange on England since the contracts were entered into for the supply of machinery and materials for the works; (2) to Rs. 29,219, of this amount being debited proportionately to other sewerage works now in progress, or to be undertaken on account of charges for the preparation of plans and estimates executed by the Colaba Sewerage Establishment; and (3) to Rs. 50,000, being debited to savings in the grants for former drainage works, or to future loan for drainage.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that the Corporation had already expressed an opinion to the effect that the Municipality should not indulge in speculations as to the probable rise or fall in the rates of exchange, but should fix the value at the time when contracts were entered into with merchants in Europe. The Municipality had always suffered from the rates of exchange not being fixed.

Dr. Cowasji said that whenever a contract was entered into and the amount for the same was fixed, on the estimates being submitted to the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the figures should not exceed the fixed amount as was the case at present when the estimates exceeded to the extent of eighty thousand rupees. If proper measures were adopted in time by the Commissioner to fix the rate of exchange the Committee would not have had to go to the Corporation for such a large amount on the ground that exchange had gone down. The Corporation had on a previous occasion distinctly expressed their opinion to the effect that rates of exchange ought to be fixed at the time the contracts were made. He was sorry that was not done in this case.

Mr. Kabraji agreed with the previous speakers. He admitted that there was no record to show the Corporation were of opinion that the rates should be fixed, yet he contended discussions on the question showed that such was their opinion and conviction.

The Municipal Commissioner read, from the proceedings of a meeting of the Corporation, a resolution passed in preference to an amendment, which showed that the Corporation deliberately refused to fix the rates, and left the matter to the discretion of the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that the Commissioner was welcome to have his own opinion in regard to the fixing of the rates of exchange, but at the same time it was his duty to act according to the sense expressed by the Corporation on a kindred question. The Corporation always thought that when sterling rates were determined, there should be no uncertainty about it, and that it should be converted at once into rupees.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he wished that the Corporation had expressed such an opinion in their resolution.

Mr. Javerilal replied that although it was not on the record, that was the sense of the Corporation expressed in the course of the debate.

Dr. Bhalchandra, agreeing with Dr. Viegas and Dr. Cowasji, said that in view of the discussion which took place two years ago at a meeting of the Corporation with regard to the question of excess grant on the value of the Love Grove pumping-engines, it would have been advisable for the Commissioner to have referred this question to the Standing Committee, which would have relieved him of a very great responsibility relating to the excess in the present case.

The Commissioner said that the discussion which took place in connection with the excess on the value of the Love Grove pumps had escaped his notice.

Mr. Vincent proposed that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the amount.

Captain Walshe seconded the resolution.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment that the Standing Committee were of opinion that the possible loss by exchange ought to have been covered so far as practicable at the time when the contract was given. He said that by this means a loss of eighty thousand rupees would have been averted.

The amendment being duly seconded was put to the vote but lost.

Dr. Bhalchandra then moved another amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it would have been advisable for the Commissioner to have referred the question of the fixing of the rate of exchange to the Committee, and this was carried by a majority.

SITE FOR THE PROPOSED MARKET AT CURREY ROAD.

The Secretary read a letter addressed to the Committee by Haji Gunny Haji Usman, who offered to sell to the Municipality 1,815 square yards of his reclaimed ground on the DeLisle Road as site for the proposed Currey Road market, at the rate of Rs. 4 per yard.

It was resolved to refer the letter to the sub-committee appointed on the last occasion to consider and report as to whether a site for the market could not be obtained at a cheaper rate than that submitted by the Commissioner.

The Committee, after transacting some more business, adjourned.

A pretty wedding was that of Miss May Sheridan, a descendant of the dramatist, with Mr. Charles Duff, well-known on the turf. Among the bridesmaids was Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lord Ava being among the guests.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir George White, whose horse fell and rolled with him a couple of days ago, on the road round Jakko, sustained no injuries and is all right and about again.

An official communique to the press says the attitude of the Chinese at the Bhamo durbar was quite satisfactory. They appeared to appreciate the fact that their position is the same as that of other residents, and that due consideration would be given to their representations. They presented a memorial respectfully asking for an inquiry into certain matters. This was promised and suitable orders will be issued in due course.

A fatal bathing accident happened at Nowshera on Thursday. Private Stimpson, Bedfordshire Regiment, tried to find some relief from the oppressive heat by a bath in the Kabul river, but he was carried away by the current. A comrade of the same regiment made an heroic effort to save the drowning man but he did not succeed.

Owing to the heavy rain of Thursday several landslips occurred in different parts of Simla—one big one just below the Butts at Annandale and two below the "Grand Hotel"; the ground near this place has also sunk somewhat. In the afternoon a native girl fell into a flooded drain in the bazaar. The body was recovered much bruised below Bemloe.

A telegram from Agra says Herr G. Kuhlmey, bandmaster of the 17th B. I., was robbed on Thursday night of all the cash, jewellery and clothing he possessed. A police enquiry is proceeding, but there is as yet no trace of the thieves.

Letters from Mecca state that during the last *Haj* in Mecca a serious misunderstanding arose between the doctors sent by the Sultan of Turkey and the ignorant pilgrims. The doctors proposed to fumigate the houses and streets where pilgrims lived to prevent an outbreak of cholera. The *Hajis* thought that the doctors wanted to convert them to Christianity by getting them to inhale the smoke emanating from medicines prepared from the hog's flesh by the *Feringhis*. The rumour was sent abroad, and within a few days the people all over Mecca were up in arms against the doctors, who fled to the military for protection. Telegrams were sent to the Sultan, who assured the men that the doctors were acting in good faith, but as the pilgrims still objected to fumigation he ordered the doctors not to resort to it. It is believed that the *Hakims*, who did not like the idea of doctors being sent to Mecca to spoil their practice, had set the populace against them.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, who, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, presided at the meeting of the "Association for the Higher Education of Women" in Allahabad last week, had a satisfactory tale to unfold to the supporters of the movement. The scheme, it seems, was set on foot by Sir Charles Crosthwaite himself during his stay in Lucknow last spring, and this meeting was the first public announcement of its having taken root. Though avowedly an experiment, as Mr. Holderness said, there is every hope that it may flourish and bring forth fruit hereafter. There is so much, at any rate, in favour of its chances of success, that it is not the outcome of a philanthropic impulse looking round for some ground to occupy, and pitching upon this particular spot, but of a need brought home to Government in the course of its every-day experiences. It was the absence of candidates for the Women's Medical School at Agra that gave the first suggestion. That school was planned to be, and should be a bulwark of the Dufferin Fund system; but though the education offered there is good enough and liberally assisted with scholarships, it has long been notorious that there has been the greatest difficulty in getting pupils sufficiently educated to be able to enter on the course. Moreover, the Government have become aware that with the general spread of education there has grown up a demand among the native gentry for family teaching: but for the same reasons the governessess are not forthcoming. Thus it would appear that the new Women's School at Lucknow starts in life with a distinct mission to fulfil. It is also in its own way without competitors: for the only education of the kind it will supply hitherto available for Indian women has been that given by the Missionary societies: and without any disparagement to the work done by these bodies, the fact remains that many native gentlemen have reasonable objections to sending their daughters to these schools, The Lucknow School, which will be in the charge of an English Lady Principal, will of course be unsectarian in character. The reception which has been accorded to the idea so far seems very encouraging. Mr. Holderness was able to announce that the Bulrampur State has given a house at Lucknow for the school and a cash donation of Rs. 25,000. The Rani of Khairagarh, the widow owner of a large estate in the Kheri district, has come forward with a present of Rs. 15,000, and the Rajas of Nanpara and Gehanjirabad have also subscribed largely. Altogether Mr. Holderness thought he could fairly undertake that the school should open on the 1st January next. If it succeeds it will throw open opportunities to such "revolted daughters" of the zenana as can find parents indulgent enough to allow them to taste the sweets of knowledge: as well as to those who by reason of early widowhood or from other circumstances desire to qualify themselves as teacher in the homes of native gentlemen, or to enter on the profession of medicine.

The number of persons on relief works in the Saugor and Damoh districts declined slightly last week. The imports of grain continue, and prices remain stationary. The sowings of millet are proceeding in Saugor. Excessive rain has damaged the crops in Damoh. In the northern districts of Bengal and Behar the rainfall of the past week was slight and scanty, and the official report states that in these districts the cultivation of winter rice is impeded, while the standing autumn crops are also suffering. Elsewhere in Bengal the crops continue favourable.

The 71st Field Battery at Ferozepur has been ordered to attend the Lahore camp during the Viceregal durbar. The Bedfordshire Regiment, the 11th Bengal Lancers, and the 37th Dogras, all at Nowshera, and the Guides Cavalry will be moved into Peshawar on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit there in November. As the regular garrison will consist of the 15th Field Battery, the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 15th Sikhs, and 31st Punjab Infantry, there will be a force of seven thousand strong concentrated at Peshawar.

The Archæological Congress was in what the *Pall Mall Gazette* very aptly describes as a violently iconoclastic mood on Monday (July 9). It snapped its fingers, so to say, under the noses of the most venerable legends, and scraped the varnish from our most pleasing illusions. Dr. Cox, in the course of a paper on "Popular Archæological Errors and Fictions," denied that cross-legged effigies were certain proofs that those they represented were Crusaders. In proof of this he stated that many well-known Crusaders were not represented as cross-legged, that the effigies of some ladies were cross-legged, and that the habit of crossing the legs was common long after the Crusades had terminated. Leper windows were not openings through which a leper could see the sacred elements or communicate. Whitewash on stones was not an abomination of the Reformation, but was commonly used long before that period. At Shaw House, Newbury, there was preserved a steeple-crowned Mother Shipton hat, which was always described as the head gear of Oliver Cromwell. Other fictions were also referred to, such as the elopement of Dorothy Vernon from Haddon Hall, and Dr. Cox ruthlessly insisted that, in the cause of truth, all such fictions and errors should be exposed. Sir Wollaston French said that it was a fiction that the British Museum was in want of a Queen Anne farthing, and that, although they had two, they were ready to pay anything to get the third, whereas there were five varieties issued, and one only was very rare. He complained that the arrow, also, with which St. Edmund was shot was constantly turning up. Mr. St. John Hope showed no mercy to the legend that underground passages connected with old castles or houses led long distances underground, and were used for walking along or escaping; whereas, in his unromantic opinion, they were most likely used for drainage purposes.

The father of English printing is slowly gathering in the laurels which are his due. A stained-glass window was, three weeks ago, unveiled at the Stationers' Hall by the Lord Mayor. Its main portion represents Caxton submitting a proof of his first printing in the Almonry at Westminster Abbey to King Edward IV. By the side of the King stands the Queen, on one side a young Prince, while a lady-in-waiting is peering over the King's shoulder at the wonderful production. There are other details in the window. The window is the gift of Mr. Joshua Butterworth, F.S.A., Master of the Stationers' Company, and is, of course, "made in Germany." The Lord Mayor, in unveiling the window, said a few appropriate words, and then the company dispersed—to the luncheon-room.

A dinner, on behalf of the Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association, was recently held at the Hotel Metropole, Lord Brassey presiding. The object of the association is to provide annuities for aged and disabled cab-drivers. Sir John Astley referred to the late strike of cabmen, which he attributed to the extraordinary excess of the number of cabs over the demand for them. Every night the streets were taken up by cabs on the prowl. The chairman said of the cabmen that, with very few exceptions, they were considerate to their horses, honest, civil, and obliging. Last year, 27,000 articles were left by the cabmen at the lost property office in Scotland-yard, besides 176 purses, containing amounts from £5 to £50. One purse contained £70, and a bag £236 in coin. There were ninety-two watches, thirty-three clocks, and three parcels of gold. The public had watched the late strike with deep regret. He thought there should be a court of conciliation composed of owners and drivers, to meet at frequent intervals. Lord Ribblesdale, Master of the Buckhounds, and Lord Stalbridge also spoke. The subscriptions amounted to over £554.

Herr Schneidereit, an Austrian printer, boasts that he has just completed one of the longest walks ever made by man (says the *Westminster*). He has marched on foot the whole way from Calcutta to his native town, Rathenow. In the year 1892 he was informed that a kinsman, who had lately died in Australia, had bequeathed him a considerable fortune, and so he set out with his wife and children to take possession of his inheritance in the English Colony. When he arrived he found the fortune to be little more than a fable, and he set his face again towards home. The ship was burned on the voyage; Herr Schneidereit lost his wife and his two children, but was himself marvellously rescued, and carried on board an English ship to Calcutta. There he quickly spent the small remnant of his property, and found himself utterly without means of livelihood. So the venturous man resolved that he would walk home to Austria. He travelled on foot across India, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, the south of Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Hungary, into his Austrian fatherland. The journey on foot occupied him nearly the whole of two years. We are inclined to think that he may fairly claim to have beaten the record in pedestrianism. If this wonderful walker were an author as well as a printer, he might make a capital book out of his experiences as a pilgrim from the East to the West.

The malady to which Sir Henry Layard succumbed declared itself a few weeks ago, after he had left his home in Venice for his annual summer visit to London. He spent some weeks in Florence, where he was as much at home as he was in some half-dozen other cities in Europe, and there he obtained advice which led to his coming direct to London, with a view to an early operation. Here, however, he was found to be in too debilitated a condition for its performance with any hope of success. His health rapidly failed, and he died, on July 6, at his house at the corner of Queen Anne-street, opposite the Langham Hotel. Thus has closed one of the most remarkable career of the waning century, prominent alike in home and foreign politics, in travel, literature, archæology, and art. Sir Henry had (says the *World*) resided for the greater part of many years at the Ca' (or Casa) Capello, on the Grand Canal at Venice, at the corner of the Rio di San Polo. He was, naturally, the head and doyen of the English colony in that most romantic of cities; he had built an English church there, and no Englishman, nor indeed foreigner, of rank and reputation failed to visit him and Lady Layard. He had surrounded himself with a most delightful and valuable collection of pictures and works of art from the easels and workshops of the great Italian artists, whom he loved and knew so consummately. A certain reserve and hauteur, amounting sometimes to brusqueness and stand-offishness, sat not unhandsomely upon his stern and leonine face and figure. He had survived his sobriquet of the "Nineveh Bull," whose "baiting" had been depicted forty years ago in a famous *Punch* cartoon; he had withstood, not always with equanimity, but generally with success, the assaults of bores and imbeciles, placeman, and quibblers in the House of Commons, of Spanish hidalgos and Turkish pashas, of Greek brigands and Italian knaves. He was ever a fighter, and time, which had whitened his beard, had done nothing to cool his patriotic ardour; and to the very last he was at the service of any good cause that required the striking of a hard blow from a strong hand. It may be that he never touched the highest mark of greatness; he was not supple enough for the great permanent officials of the world, and he fell out of the ranks somewhat prematurely.

In one of his recent articles against Anarchism, published in one of the Leghorn journals, Signor Bandi wrote the following on the "Italian knife," from which he himself was so soon to suffer death:—"The indignation at Carnot's death is all the greater in Italy because in this odious misdeed the 'Italian knife' once more comes into vogue—that knife which a universal proverb declares to be the arm proper to Italians and inseparable from them."

M. Burdeau, the new President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has a remarkable record. Forty-three years ago he was born at Lyons, where his parents belonged to the working classes. He himself began life at the forge, after receiving the ordinary education given at an elementary school. Toiling at his trade all day, he devoted his nights to study, with such good effect that he won a scholarship at the Ecole Normale, passing on to the university a little later. Then came the war, and the young artisan shouldered his rifle, went through the campaign of 1870-71, and came back with the cross, earned on the field of battle. It was not until after his return that he passed his final examination with high honours, and was appointed to a professorship of philosophy in a lycee. Paul Bert, at that time Minister of Education, took him up and made him his chief clerk. In 1885 he entered upon an active political career as deputy for the Department of the Rhone, and he took office under Ribot as Minister of Marine. He has been for the last ten years one of the most vigorous opponents of Socialism, and his force of character has gained him the esteem of all parties except the Utopian faddists. In England he would undoubtedly be classed as a Conservative working man, but we hardly have a specimen of his calibre.

Curious genealogical revelations take place now and then in our own police-courts, but seldom does a case crop up of stranger interest than one which puzzled the Parisian magistrates two or three days ago. A man (says the *Pall Mall*) was summoned for a trivial offence, and possibly as an extenuating circumstance averred that he was the great nephew of the "incorruptible" Robespierre. The triumvir himself left no descendants, for his career was cut short before he married Mdlle. Duplay. His brother Augustin, Bonaparte's protector, roused considerable scandal by his relations with Madame de la Sandraye, yet none of his censors ever charged him with being the father of illegitimate offspring. Charlotte Robespierre survived in single blessedness until 1834, while Henriette died a mere child at Arras some time before the Revolution made the name famous. Thus the claim of the gentleman in question to represent the family of the two heroes of the Convention seem to be disposed of. He is their kinsman, however, but in a different degree. The De Robespierres, or Derobespierres, like the Periers and Carnots, exercised from father to son the profession at notary at Caroni, in the Pas-de-Calais. In 1688 Robert de Robespierre married his son Martin to a lady whose surname was identical with her husband's Christian name, and from this marriage was born the father of Maximilian and Augustin, and the great-great-grandfather of the person who figured before the magistrates. This latter has a son, and the two are probably the sole inheritors of the true revolutionary blood.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fully approve of the views, which have prompted your correspondent "Public Opinion" to propose the first of his alternate schemes. The second scheme must be considered more or less sectional; at least not of that catholic type, which alone can do full justice to Mr. Telang's memory. Your correspondent has clearly set forth the real principles upon which a memorial to Mr. Telang should be based. The following scheme is based on the same principles and aims at a more efficient and permanent memorial to Mr. Telang's all-compassing genius. I would, Sir, propose to start a series of "Telang Memorial Publications." These may be annual volumes on subjects selected from the various branches of knowledge, which now do, and in future may demand, our attention. None but the men of the best learning and experience in the branch or branches of knowledge they may have made their own should be called upon to contribute to this series. The field of selection may go outside the Bombay Presidency. The publications must be of a nature really calculated to impart the most needed knowledge and instructions to the average Indian citizen. Antiquities, philosophy, politics, and law were chiefly Mr. Telang's own, and annual publications from the best available pen, on one or another of these subjects, will undoubtedly do some of that good, which Mr. Telang, if continuing among us, would have done to his countrymen. About seven hundred rupees, is, I think, a sufficient honorarium for a work of this nature. The surplus may be spent in distributing gratis the publications, among, say, the graduates of the year; or may be so disposed of as to allow the publisher to keep the price of the volume comparatively low. Fuller details may be easily suggested to the able gentlemen immediately concerned with the disposal of the fund. The scheme itself, I believe, does not require any special advocacy.

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

Ahmedabad, July 30.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter of profound gratification to the public to learn that the Telang Memorial Committee has decided not to fix upon a scheme unless their opinion is consulted. On a careful review of the whole Native press and correspondence therein on the matter, it will be noticed that the public is strongly opposed to the scheme of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. There is no sufficient reason why a public fund should be spent on a purpose that is undoubtedly sectarian. The argument that the late Mr. Telang would have liked it best is entirely flimsy as there is no knowing what Mr. Telang would have liked. Although the deceased was a great lover of his old institution, as men of his type generally are, still it would be doing grave injustice to his impartial and all sympathetic mind as well as to the many-sided activities of his life, to suppose that he would have wished the present fund devoted to extending the residential quarters of the Elphinstone College. If the residency of the college requires extension, let the Elphinstonians show public spirit and love for their college by starting a different fund and using it for that purpose. The schemes propounded by Dr. Mackichan are really calculated to benefit the whole public and fully recognise the true merit of Mr. Telang. If there is any institution which Mr. Telang loved more than another—more than even the Elphinstone College—I daresay, it was the University, and it is, therefore, fitting that the memorial should be such as would commemorate preeminently his services to the alma mater. The scheme for a Fellowship, though useful in its nature, seems to me to be less important than the proposal for building an examination hall. The only argument against the latter is the insufficiency of the fund for that purpose. But it may well be asked why the Government should not contribute to the fund, even though it might be used for a purpose other than that of adding a wing to the Elphinstone College. The interests of the University are as dear to the Government as those of the Elphinstone College, and if they are willing to fill up the deficiency in the one case, there is no reason to question their willingness in the other. But if the Government are opposed to the proposal of building a hall, then the natural course would be that a certain sum out of the University Fund should be added to carry out the object. If this is not possible, then I would heartily recommend the proposal of the *Sudharak* that a series of public lectures should be given on political ecoonomy in Marathi, and that the lecturers should be paid out of the fund. I may add only this much to the proposal, that the lectures should be not only on political economy but also on Indian History, and that they should be delivered not only in Marathi but also in other vernaculars and in English.—Yours, &c.,

R. G. P.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been proved beyond doubt, by many of your correspondents that the scheme proposed by Mr. Justice Ranade can never command the approval of any impartial and disinterested person willing to decide the best way of employing that fund. In addition to various other suggestions that have been made both by Dr. Mackichan and others, for utilizing the fund, I, for one, think that no other scheme will adequately gratify our desire to hand down to posterity that beloved name of Telang and to mark permanently his distinguished and noble career as a scholar, as a leading educationist, as an able lawyer, as a politician, as a learned judge, and, lastly, as a public citizen than the establishment of a free public library, because it was Mr. Telang who had more than once publicly declared that the education and enlightenment of the masses was the only true way for the regeneration of India. It would be at such a place that the rich and the poor will sit side by side for searching after knowledge—a circumstance which Mr. Telang liked as he himself always mixed with all without any distinction in his own simple fashion. It is true, that we have already amongst us a small library of that nature, but as it is, it is located in a hired house. If the Telang Memorial Fund, however, can be devoted for erecting a decent small building for it on a piece of land to be obtained free from Government, it would indeed be a great blessing to the people, and the building bearing the name of "The Telang Free Reading Room and Library" will ever stand as a living monument to the loving memory of that great man, and will be the means of imparting free knowledge to all. The place would also serve as a lecture-hall for delivering lectures on various useful subjects. Free libraries are prominent amongst the public institutions of the Western cities, while they are almost unknown in this land; although their manifold advantages are admitted everywhere. It is then high time that a decent start should be made in that direction; and it would be therefore a step in the right, if the above fund is spent in the above-mentioned manner, and thus become instrumental in giving an impetus to the laudable work already started by the generosity of one of our worthy citizens. Let me here state that it was Mr. Telang who had performed the opening ceremony of that library, and I feel sure that the founder will have no objection to the amalgamation of the fund with the library as proposed. This is then, perhaps, the only scheme that will gratify the wishes of all and be a boon to every one; for students, office clerks, lawyers, and the poor people will be all benefited by it; and if some public-spirited citizen will strive to secure a few substantial contributions to the fund of the library for a new stock of books, and if the Government and the Municipality are induced to grant decent small sums annually for its maintenance, the Telang Free Library, would ere long be a thoroughly established institution. Let me hope then that this letter will awaken the dormant spirit of some true friend of Mr. Telang and move him to do his utmost in impressing upon the committee the necessity of saving the fund from the clutches of others, and of disposing of it in some really most useful and appropriate way as the above.—Yours, &c.,

PUBLIOUS.

THE S. S. ABDUL KADIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention having been called to a paragraph in your issue of this date, relative to the s. s. Abdul Kadir, in which it is incorrectly stated that the steamer essayed to leave the dock before the fine imposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on her captain had been paid and was stopped in consequence, I have to state that the fine was paid in court immediately after the conclusion of the case, and consequently his Worship could never have ordered that the vessel should be detained until the amount was paid as stated in the paragraph in question. It is equally incorrect that (as there also stated) the ship under the pretence that all necessary steps had been taken essayed to leave the dock, but was refused permission to pass through the gates, as are also the concluding words "and it was subsequently found that the fine had not been paid." I request you to publish this letter.—Yours, &c.,

H. M. S. NEMAZI,
Agent, Abdul Kadir.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain H. M. Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment, succeeds Captain Apthorp as Station Staff Officer at Lucknow.

Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside at Naini Tal, or elsewhere in the Rohilkhand District.

Captain T. G. L. H. Armstrong, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, goes on sixty days' privilege leave from 1st August.

Lieutenant E. G. Bromhead, Manchester Regiment, has been appointed to the 24th Madras Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Ross, Scottish Borderers, will be placed on half pay on the 10th September next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

Colonel H. Cowper, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, proceeds home this mail on 90 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Burgess, officiates for him.

Lieutenant E. L. Swifte, 3rd Sikhs, is appointed permanent Wing officer in the 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant E. E. Barwell is confirmed as Wing Officer in the same Regiment.

Brigadier-General J. H. Prendergast, who has been brought on the District Staff as a District Commander, 2nd class, has been posted to the Command of the Southern District, Madras Army.

Major J. Monteith, 7th Bombay Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow district, has been allowed to resign his appointment and rejoin his Regiment, in view of commanding it, on Major Abbott proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burlton-Bennett, Commissariat Department, has arrived at Poona from Simla, and assumed charge of the appointment of Commissary-General, Bombay Army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, proceeded on furlough.

Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, commanding the Poona District, proceeds home on 60 days' privilege leave by the outgoing mail. The command of the District during his absence will devolve on Colonel R. Westmacott, D. S. O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, the next senior officer.

Major J. Willcocks, D. S. O., Royal Canadians, who is officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Deesa District, will be transferred to the Mhow District, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. In the meantime Major A. W. C. Bell, of the 14th Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Deesa District.

It is said that Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Tandy, Commandant, 25th Bombay Light Infantry (3rd Rifle Battalion), at present officiating as Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, will be brought on the district Staff, so as to give him promotion to Colonel in the Army, as he would vacate his command on the 19th proximo on completion of 7 years in regimental command.

The undermentioned have leave of absence: *In India.*—Colonel H. G. Waterfield, Commanding at Ferozepore; Major G. M. Bullock, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad; Major S. C. H. Monro, Station Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, for 60 days: Captain L. G. N. Eales, Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, 90 days. *Out of India.*—Captain A. J. H. Vanrenen, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months.

The undermentioned have passed the Higher

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An incident of the monthly religious service held at the English Church, at Bandora, induces me to write about a grievance, of which not a few of the residents have good reason to complain. It is a fact that some recent extempore sermons, delivered by the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis have made a deep impression. It is natural, therefore, that there should be a good deal of eagerness to hear him when he visits the station. I believe that last Sunday the greater portion of the seats were secured by people about half-an-hour before the service commenced. Some of the late arrivals, however, got only as far as the door, and seeing that the lower section of the Church was fully occupied, and disliking the idea of searching for seats at the upper end, decided to go out. The Church is one of the smallest I have been in, and of course it was not designed, for more than a score or two of English visitors that come up here occasionally from Bombay for a change. Latterly the minister has been drawing a number of Dissenters to the Church by the charm of his discourses, and the attendance is consequently larger than usual. But looking to the fact that those who entered the Church a little late last Sunday went away because probably that they were not aware that there were places available at the upper end, it is plain that some one should be appointed to conduct the visitors to such places. At present there is no one charged with this duty. There is also another proposal which might well be commended to ladies who bring a number of little ones with them and give each a separate seat, regardless of the fact that the accommodation for grown-up people is thereby greatly reduced. I have no desire to say anything against mothers bringing their pretty children to Church to be admired if there is ample room for them; but this is just what the Church does not afford. If all under ten years had stayed at home, none of the adults need have left for want of room. And by staying at home they would have lost nothing, for they are surely unable to understand the words of wisdom from the speaker in the pulpit, and can take no interest in an extremely learned and thoughtful discourse. If it is of importance that they should have moral instruction on Sundays, appoint some competent layman to hold a special class for this purpose. Mr. Goldwyer Lewis's sermons are certainly not designed for the instruction of little children. They do not want, it is true, occasional passages to suit the capacity of boys and girls, but on the whole, they appeal to a cultivated intelligence, as well as to an active moral sense in those to whom they are addressed.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, July 31. Z.

MR. WACHHA AND DR. WORDSWORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When our friend Mr. D. E. Wachha has thought fit to allude (in the columns of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*) "to those able and incisive letters, so full of historical and philosophic lore and practical political wisdom which Principal Wordsworth addressed to a contemporary during those stormy and tumultuous times, which followed the introduction of the ill-starred Jurisdiction Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council, twelve years ago," I think it is time to quote here for Mr. Wachha's edification in particular, and of other Congresswallas in general, a few words from his letter which my worthy and respected friend Dr. Wordsworth, C.S.I., wrote to me before he left for England. As the public has no concern with the subject matter contained in the "letter" I simply quote here what Dr. Wordsworth says about the so-called political aspirations!!! of the natives. He says:—"The present political agitation is unwise, premature, and unpractical." I think language can't be more explicit and intelligible than that used here by Dr. Wordsworth.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, July 30. N. S. GINWALLA.

THE BUDHI VARDHAK SABHA.

BRAHMACHARI SWAMI NITYANANDJI delivered a lecture on "Budhi Vridhi," in the hall of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School on the occasion of the opening of the Budhi Vardhak Sabha. There was a very large audience, and the learned Swami was enthusiastically cheered when he came in, received by Mr. Motilal Munshi, chairman of the managing committee, and Messrs. Shukla, Soonderdas Narandas, Icharam S. Desai, and Killabhai Bhat. The 600 persons present included many leading Hindu residents. The president, Mr. Mansukram Surayram Tripathi, opened the proceedings by expressing his joy at the opening of the Sabha, and ascribed this result to the efforts of Messrs. Motilal Munshi and Icharam Desai. The Swami, in the course of his address, referred in eloquent terms to the development of the faculty of reason and the acquirement of knowledge. He laid great stress upon the necessity of preventing early marriage as in old times the thing was never allowed. He advised the young men not to be vain, but to treat all alike and do good to others. The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, in a forcible speech, thanked the Swami for his lecture, and alluded to the four stages of life, in which Sanyasth was the best. He added that as the Swami, who had retired from life, belonged to that stage, his advice was deserving of their serious consideration. Mr. Motilal Munshi also thanked the Swami on behalf of the Sabha, and dwelt upon the necessity of making efforts so that the sound and necessary advice they had heard might reach as many people as possible. The Swami having retired from life, devoted his whole attention to religion and reading of other systems of faith, so that he was most competent to give advice on matters of life and religion. As the Budhi Vardhak Sabha tried to supply a desideratum sadly wanted, he felt sure that the public would assist the promoters in their endeavours by all means in their power. He was followed by Mr. Gordhanram M. Tripathi who thanked the committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities for having given the use of the hall for the occasion, and felt sure, that the committee would grant their request for general permission for holding the meetings in the hall, and thus like their predecessors, encourage the Sabha. Mr. Markand Nundshanker having spoken, the president made a few remarks and garlanded the Swami amid loud cheers. Some verses specially prepared for the occasion by Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar were read amidst loud cheers, A Khoja gentleman, Mr. Lovji Master, then impressed upon the audience the necessity of cultivating a knowledge of Sanskrit and the Vernaculars, and wished the Sabha all prosperity. He was followed by Mirza Mahamad Akbarali Khan, a preacher of Delhi, who spoke on the subject of the lecture and urged the necessity of union between the two largest communities of India, the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Mr. Krishnalal Javeri proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Narandas, and carried unanimously. Throughout the proceedings there was great enthusiasm.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, which are reached by Cable.

Chinese notify they do not accept any telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	6	10 p.m.	14	50
Teheran	1	1	32 p.m.	1	15
Suez	1	3	0 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	..	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 31.

10 p.m. ... 807

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

6 a.m. ... 802
7 10 a.m. ... 834
2 p.m. ... 841
4 p.m. ... 834

FASCINATION OF THE UNCLEAN.

A WRITER in the *Ethics of Literary Art* asks what makes a book popular? No number of favourable reviews can do it says he—no amount of advertising or puffing. The secret lies in touching the nerve of average taste. Every proposition submitted to mankind is at last solved by this average immanent criticism. Artists may rebel; but the democracy of human economy always prevails, and that picture, that poem, that story which appeals to and satisfies a common and steadfast human longing is the lasting and influential one. Ethics then, as it regards art, must respect the average, and the ethical aim must be to lift the line of mean human aspiration. To have no privileged class and to admit no special pleading in favour of genius, by which strict moral responsibility may be avoided in art, are prerequisites of critical honesty. The average mind may be easily convinced of the justice of this democratic rule, and to this end should education tend. The higher we urge the mean level of immanent human criticism, the higher will rise the surface of human conduct. Tha conduct of art has no special exemption.

The chief office of art is to teach through fascination, not openly and dictatorially, but almost unawares. Its appeal is the charm of beauty, the lure of symmetry, the perfume of truth; or it is the imperious fascination of evil clothed in a counterfeit divinity. This is the old demarcation between good and evil. I repeat that neither genius nor art can successfully slink out of responsibility through a special side gate. To prevent this cowardice the old Greeks invented dialectics and discussed life vigorously in their schools. We may say that they were heathens; but what would they say of us with our Christian theories and our pagan practices? Nakedness, physical and spiritual, in art was a sincere reflex of Greek religion, Greek civilisation. It was unconsciously projected. Not so with us; when we go naked it is done self-consciously, with the full understanding that nakedness is not decent. We do it in sheer defiance of immanent criticism. Is there a man or woman in the world who believes that any person ever read a novel or a poem for the stark purpose of moral reform? Do you ever read a novel expecting thereby to wash away some stain from your character? Be honest and answer that in every quest pleasure is your goal. From the notion of heaven down to the wish for a tin whistle, your aim is pleasure. You imagine you would enjoy heaven; you feel sure that a tin whistle would delight you. If you buy Anna Karenina or Madame Bovary, it is for delectation and not for personal purification. Speaking of cant, what cant is worse than that of the artist who entertains you at the table of vice with the avowed purpose of sweetening your life?

It is that wonderful Joubert who says, "Naturally, the soul repents to itself all that is beautiful or all that seems so." The writer writes what he likes; the reader reads what is to his taste. Ah, taste! there is the foundation. Can you for a moment credit any man's statement that he reads for delectation and yet against his taste? Perhaps I am a Philistine; at all events I do not hesitate here flatly to charge insincerity. Who could possibly be more hopelessly insincere than the avowedly pure woman who tells you that she has fortified her virtue by reading Ibsen's picture of Hedda Gabler? Woman, you have taken Ibsen's arm and have gone with him into vile company and have been delighted with the novelty of it. The smack of hell is sweet to your lips, as it was to those of new-made Eve. It would be strictly true for such a woman to say, "Yes, I read these novels of impure passion, and there is a strain in my taste which enjoys these pictures of temptation and of evil pleasures. Secretly, I like to peep into debauchery; but then I hold on to my own rectitude." The word rectitude as here used means formal rectitude of life's exterior; the intrinsic muscles have responded to a coarse and beastly impulse. In producing works of art having evil for their source of fascination, and in reading such works, we are taunting the most secret veins of immanent criticism. Civilisation inevitably responds to these influences working at the farthest tips of its tenderest roots. Vitiate imagination and you destroy character. No pure woman ever wrote a fiction of illicit love; if she began pure, she ended soiled. Her soul followed her pen. Druggists and physicians have told me that a person who takes to opium-eating will lie, steal, or barter body and soul for a morsel of dried poppy-juice. Never in my life hav I known a man or a woman given over to the pleasur of writing or of reading novels based on illicit love wh did not habitually lie to avoid personal responsibility.

HOUSE-BOATS ON THE THAMES

HALF the people who go to the Henley are doubtless more attracted by the house-boats than by the racing. The house-boats, however, are not so plentiful this year as sometimes, and for this the lateness of summer weather must be blamed. There is a good deal of mystery about house boats among those who have never lived on board one. There are well over two hundred of such heavy craft on the river. Kismet, 90ft. by 17ft., is the largest of these comfortable vessels, and Rouge et Noir, 50ft. by 25ft., the widest. Some idea of the accommodation afforded in The Satsuma the latter may be gained when we point out that the saloon is 21ft. by 16ft., and there are five double-bedded rooms. The Mariwale and Summer Holme are both 75ft. long, and each has a tender 40ft. by 15ft. for the kitchen. The Satsuma is unique in having two storeys, and an upper deck into the bargain, while the Domik, 30ft. long, is one of the smallest worthy the name of house-boat, and one of the prettiest. The price of a house-boat ranges, from £45 for a tiny one to £3,000, or any other sum that the imagination can conceive. But a comfortable craft, containing saloon, kitchen, and four bedrooms, may be purchased for £350. The lettings, especially for the Henley, bring prices up. The Thames season lasts from June to September, and is at its height in July and August. A large house-bout may be hired for the season, including Henley, for anything between £200 and £600. Of course if a house-boat secures a good station for the Henley the rent of a large boat might be £150 for that regatta alone. Colonel North is said to have paid £200 for the ten days on one occasion. But the house-boat that originally cost £350, already referred to, could be hired for £150 for the whole season, or £60 for the Henley, or £21 a month, or £6 6s.a week. Of course the hirer pays the mooring charges. The Thames Conservancy issue a list of stations where house-boats may be moored. Among the most popular "pitches" may be mentioned Shiplake, Henley above the bridge, between Ditton and Hampton Court, just above Molesey lock, round about Tagg's Island, between Staines and Windsor, and the Teddington Reach. The Conservancy exacts no fee, but the house-boater has to settle with the riparian owners against whose property he wishes to stay, and the owner may charge whatever he chooses. Some landed proprietors will not countenance the abhorred thing, and one churlish person has fenced a favovrite island which belongs to him with barbed wire. During the Henley the house-boats are allowed to take up their stations on the course scot-free, but should any of the occupants step on to the meadows, the owners demand a guinea. Owners have to pay for a licence, which is £5 for a house-boat 30ft. long, and 2s. for every additional 6in., and they must have her painted every season. A large amount of money is squandered on flowers and decorative luxuries, but a house-boat holiday may be as cheap as any other, and much more comfortable than many. The Thames Boating Agency in the Haymarket have on their books all the available house-boats and other pleasure craft—launches, for instance, to carry from 150 people to six. Allied to life on house-boats, some of whose owners share a field that serves the double purpose of a camp and tennis court, is camping-out proper. There are fixed camps of eight or ten minor tents and a club tent at Teddington Reach and Sunbury. The latter place is the headquarters of the Thames Camping-out Association, a body which has done a great deal for *al fresco* life, and has a camp on Parrot's Island during the Henley.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 29th July in the Vehar Lake was 1 inch 67 cents as against 3 inches 95 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 53 inches 93 cents. as against 47 inches 64 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 262 feet and at the end of the week 262 feet 80 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 260 feet 25 cents. at the beginning of the week and 260 feet 95 cents. at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 3 inches 14 cents and at the same date last year 4 incher 58 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 73 inches 38 cents or 17 inches 72 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week, the height of water on the lake was 456 feet 90 cents. or 7 feet 15 cents. more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 456 feet 40 cents. or 7 feet 55 cents. more than last year. On Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 5 inches 27 cents. as against 2 inches 43 cents. for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 81 inches 20 cents. as against 70 inches 40 cents. last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 17 cents, being eight cents more than last year at the same date.

A FRENCHWOMAN ON CYCLING.

WE often pride ourselves, says the writer in the *Queen*, upon being a nation of sportsmen, but our Gallic neighbours are making rapid strides towards the point at which they will be entitled to dispute our supremacy. Nor are Frenchwomen one whit behind in their increasing love of "le sport," as they have it, in all its various branches. From France came the death knell of the hideous sack-like bathing garment beloved of Mrs Grundy, who now accepts a tasteful costume without a grimace. From France came the sensible curtailment of walking garb, and the sensible shortness of skirt which is donned by women who follow the guns of the grouse or partridge, across moor and stubble. And it is to our French sister cyclist that we owe a rational and suitable costume for the popular sport. But we are sadly behind the times in even this. For, whereas from the moment that Frenchwomen commenced to bestride the wheel, and long ere cycling gained with them its present vogue, it was recognised that a suitable dress must be worn, we have been engaged in a long series of attempted compromises with the inconvenient skirt.

The fear of that powerful myth, Mrs Grundy, is the root of all disinclination on the part of woman to reform either socially, or in their dress. Jaques Prudhomme, her male prototype, is far less powerful in France, and so *nem. con.* French lady cyclists went straight for the knickerbockers and freedom which are gaining ground but slowly over here.

The chat a representative had with a lady cyclist, who can be seen most fine mornings enjoying a spin in the Bois de Boulogne, may prove interesting.

"Cycling," exclaimed the young lady with a smile, "I adore it. It is now the most popular woman's sport. My girl friends who rode horseback are abandoning the horse of flesh for that of steel. How many ladies have you seen, Monsieur, *en bicycle* this morning? Dozens?" "Yes; quite that." "And all in knickerbockers of some form or other?" "Yes; and they were modest enough." "Of course, they were. It is the dress for the sport."

"Actresses, I believe, were the first to inaugurate this sport," I remarked. "Yes, you are right; and when we saw them enjoying themselves, and in smart costumes—oh, so *chic*—we took up the pastime with *elan*. We are different, pardon me, Monsieur, from your sisters. We at once saw the possibilities of the sport; the pretty neat dress, so suitable that your Madame Grundy is slowly agreeing to adopt it, occured to us at once. I was one of the first to become a cyclist, and yet when I went to my dressmaker to obtain a correct and smart costume ere taking my lessons at the Manege Petit in the Champs Elysees she was able to submit for my choice four or five different designs. I really believe that we are fonder of exercise here in Paris than your women are in London. Oh, the delight of that costume! If you had ever worn skirts you would know it. I soon learnt to ride. Without the terrible inconvenience of petticoats that is easily done. Fully a score of girls were learning at the same time in the Manege Petit, and so we decided some of us to take our first ride *en plein air* (out of doors) in company. When we started we found that our neat suits were not less becoming than habits or even ordinary dress, whilst they were infinitely more comfortable and decent. Yes; decent. For I have seen one of your English girls riding a tricycle in skirts; that sight was enough to condemn them for cycling for ever in my eyes. We had no prejudice to contend against. No *gamins* shouted out after us. We called for admiration, not amusement or disapproval."

"Do I mind telling you my views upon costume?" mademoiselle continued. "Certainly not. Firstly, then, what you have referred to as the 'divided skirt' is an error. It presents too great a surface to the wind. Knickerbockers, neither to full nor to tight, are the only garment possible for real and perfect comfort. One may wear a short skirt, of course, if one's taste or figure prompts it; but this should never come below the knees when seated on the machine, and I much prefer my own costume, with no skirt other than that afforded by the long redingote bodice. Some women, you will have doubtless noticed, wear very wide Zouave-shaped garments; others very tight ones. Both are wrong, the happy middle course being the best. Well, underneath—underdeath I wear a suit of silk and wool. This is English made, and very comfortable things they are for either cycling or horseback exercise.

"Stays?" I interrogated. "Why yes! We do not wear the costume solely because it is more healthy; rather because it is *not* and suitable, Frenchwomen would scarcely seek to purchase freedom of movement at the price of their figures. Your 'rational dress' advocates will make few converts, I think, till they talk less loudly concerning the abolition of the corset. You ask what materials are best. Briefly, then any that will resist hard wear. Any such as would be used to make a walking costume, in fact, I have read the reports of meetings in England to decide upon a costume. No one style of dress will suit every woman cyclist. Each should exercise taste. Women in pretty costumes would win the day. The colours should be serviceable, but not sad—"dowdy" you call it. An Englishwoman was ridiug in the Bois de Boulogne the other day. Her costume was good, but so "dowdy," a dirty grey. I do not wonder at the opposition shown if they want to wear such ugly garments as she wore If it is fine bring your camera to the Bois stand. at the corner of the Allee des Poteaux, and then take home to the English women cyclists impressions of the garments they should wear to gain both freedom and admiration at the same instant."

THE experiment of employing P. and O. steamers for trooping work during the coming cold weather, writes a contemporary, will be watched with much interest as a new departure which may end in a permanent arrangement between the home authorities and private steamship companies. Of the old troopers the Malabar alone will be employed in carrying troops from September to April. It is not yet known in this country what the details of the scheme are, but presumably the two P. and O. steamers chartered will be fitted up to accommodate 1,500 men or so, and will make a series of trips during the seven months of the trooping season. Whether the company will be allowed to take a certain number of first-class passengers to fill the cabins is a matter between them and the India Office, but it is plain that the number of officers and their families will not be sufficient to fill the first-class cabins. Second-class passengers they cannot carry, of course, as the troops will require all the space available in that quarter. It has, we understand, been decided not to build any more troopers of the old class. They were extremely expensive, and the repairs of late years, thanks to the management of the Admiralty, mounted up to a large sum. If any new troopers are required they should be of the pattern of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, which cost only between £30,000 and 40,000, and can carry 1,300 British soldiers. The question naturally arises why this ship should not be employed in trooping between England and India. Last season she carried Lord Lansdowne to Marseilles, and a number of time-expired men were at the same time taken home. On the return trip she brought out a full complement of men, and the voyage was made to the satisfaction of all concerned. She might well be employed again this season.

IT has been urged that it will be harder to maintain discipline on board a steamer not manned by the Royal Navy than on a trooper of the old class; but if the soldiers themselves are well in hand, no trouble should arise in this connection. The P. and O. Compony will doubtless increase the number of Europeans in their crews, and the captains of the steamers are certain to belong to the Royal Naval Reserve, men accustomed to exercise authority, and whose orders will carry weight. If difficulties should occur, they will only furnish additional reasons for making over the trooping eventually to the Royal Indian Marine, which might be strengthened by a few more ships of the Warren Hastings type. The discipline on board these steamers is admirable, and the crews, though mainly lascars, are extremely efficient. In modern steamships the engineers "run the show:" if the engines are sound and are well looked after, they will do their work thoroughly enough. The reason of the frequent breakdowns in the Serapis, Malabar and Orocodile was that new engines had been fitted into old ships which were not adapted to receive them. In the Warren Hastings, Captain Hext saw that all the latest improvements were adopted, and no more comfortable trooper was ever built. Particular attention was paid to ventilation, an important point considering that the ships have to pass through the cold winds of the Bay of Biscay and the scorching air of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Troops that have had the advantage of a voyage on a Royal Indian Marine steamer, would certainly prefer these vessels to any of the old troopers, and it would be wise economy on the part of the Government and the India Office to build more of the same pattern without delay. It may mean a present outlay of capital, but it would, in the end, be cheaper than chartering accommodation from the private companies, unless that is managed a good deal more carefully than in the hands of the departments at home it is ever likely to be.

THE MAN IN THE GREY SUIT.

THE Abbe Bruneau, who will presently give his head in atonement for unnumbered crimes, is a finished exponent of the double life. In the eye of day and of Entrammes he has shone a miracle of well-doing; by night he prowled in the secret places of Laval. The world watched him, habited in the decent black of his calling; no sooner was he beyond sight of his parish than his valise was opened, and he arrayed himself—under the hedge no doubt—in a suit of jaunty grey. The pleasures for which he sacrificed the lives of others and his own were squalid enough, but they were the best a provincial brain might imagine; and he sinned the sins of a hedge priest with a courage and effrontery which his brethren may well envy. Indeed the Man in the Grey Suit will be sent down the ages with a grimmer scandal, if with a staler mystery, than the Man in the Iron Mask.

He was born of parents who were certainly poor, and possibly honest at Asse-le-Berenger. He counted a dozen Chouans among his ancestry, and brigandage swam in his blood. Even his childhood was cirmson with crimes, which the quick memory of the country-side long ago lost in the pride of having bred a priest. He stained his first cure of souls with the poor, sad sin of arson, which the bishop, fearful of scandal and loath to check a promising career, condoned with a suitable advancement. At Entrammes, his next benefice, he entered into his full inheritance of villainy, and here it was—despite his own protest—he devised the grey suit which brought him ruin and immortality. To the wild hilarious dissipation of Laval, the nearest town, he fell an immediate and unresisting prey. Think of the glittering lamps, the sparking taverns, the bright-eyed women, the manifold fascinations, which are the character and delight of his forgotten city. Why, if the Abbe Bruneau doled out comfort and absolution at Entrammes—why should he not enjoy at Laval the wilder joys of the flesh? Lack of money was the only hindrance, since our priest was not of those who could pursue *bonnes fortunes*; ever he sighed for "booze and the blowens," but "booze and the blowens" he could only purchase with the sovereigns his honest calling denied him. There was no resource but thievery and embezzlement, sins which led sometimes to falsehood or incendiarism, and at a pinch to the graver enterprise of murder. But Bruneau was not one to boggle at trifles. Women he would encounter—young or old, dark or fair, ugly or beautiful, it was all one to him—and the fools who withheld him riches must be punished for their niggard hand. For a while a theft here and there, a cunning extortion of money upon the promise of good works, sufficed for his necessities, but still he hungered for a *coup*, and patiently he devised and watched his opportunity.

THE METHOD.

Meanwhile his method was perfect, and even if the gaze of suspicion fell upon him he contrived his orgies with so neat a discretion that the Church, which is not wont to expose her malefactors, preserved a timid and an innocent silence. The Abbe disappeared with a commendable constancy, and with that just sense of secrecy which should compel even an archiepiscopal admiration. He was not of those who would drag his cloth through the mire. Not until the darkness he loved so fervently covered the earth would he escape from the dull respectability of Entrammes, nor did he ever thus escape unaccompanied by his famous valise. The grey suit was an effectual disguise to his calling, and so jealous was he of the Church's honour that he never—unless in his cups—disclosed his tonsure. One of his innumerable loves confessed in the witness-box that Bruneau always retained his hat in the glare of the cafe, protesting that a headache rendered him fatally susceptible to draught; and such was his thoughful punctilio that even in the comparative solitude of a guilty bedchamber he covered his shorn locks with a nightcap. And if his conduct at Laval was unimpeachable, he always proved a nice susceptibility in his return. A cab carried him within a discreet distance of his home, whence, having exchanged the grey for the more sober black, he would tramp on foot, and thus creep in tranquil and unobserved. But simple as it is to enjoy, enjoyment must still be purchased, and the Abbe was never guilty of a meanness. The less guilty scheme was speedily staled, and then it was that the Abbe bethought him of murder. His first victim was the widow Bourdais, who pursued the honest calling of a florist at Laval. Already the curate was on those terms of intimacy which unite the robber with the robbed, for some months earlier he had imposed a forced loan of sixty francs upon his victim. But on the 15th of July, 1893, he left Entrammes, resolved upon a serious measure. The black valise was in his hand as he set forth upon the arid, windy road. Before he reached Laval he had made the accustomed transformation, and it was no priest, but a layman, doucely habited in grey, that awaited Mdme. Bourdais' return from the flower-market. He entered the shop with the coolness of a friend, and retreated to the door of the parlour when two girls came to make a purchase. No sooner had the widow joined him than he cut her throat, and, with the ferocity of the beast who loves blood as well as plunder, inflicted some forty wounds upon her withered frame. His escape was simple and dignified; the he called cabman, who knew him well, and who knew, moreover, what was required of him; and the priest was snugly in bed, though perhaps exhausted with blood and pleasure, when the news of the murder followed him to his village.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

Next day the crime was common gossip, and the Abbe's friends took counsel with him. One there was astonished that the culprit remained undiscovered. "But why should you marvel?" said Bruneau. "I could kill you and your wife at your own chimney-corner without a soul knowing. Had I taken to evil courses instead of to good I should have been a terrible assassin." There is a touch of the pride which De Quincey attributes to Williams in this piece of boasting, and throughout the parallel is striking enough. True, Williams was the better dandy; he put on a dress-coat and patent-leather pumps because the dignity of his work demanded a fitting costume. And Bruneau wore the grey suit not without a hope of disguise. But yet you like to think that the Abbe looked complacently upon his valise, and had forethought for the cut of his professional coat; and if he be not in the first flight of artistry, remember his provincial upbringing, and furnish the proper excuse. However, the scandal of the murdered widow passed into forgetfulness, and the Abbe was still impoverished. Already he had robbed his vicar, and the suspicion of the Abbe Fricot led on to the final and the detected crime. Now Fricot had noted the loss of money and of bonds, and though he refrained from exposure he had confessed to a knowledge of the criminal. M. Bruneau was naturally sensitive to suspicion, and he determined upon the immediate removal of this danger to his peace. On the 2nd of January last, M. Fricot returned to supper after administering the extreme unction to a parishioner. While the meal was preparing, he went into his garden in sabots and bareheaded, and never again was seen alive. The supper cooled, the vicar was still absent; suicide was dreamed of, murder hinted. Up and down the village was the search made, and none was more zealous than the distressed curate. At last a peasant discovered some blocks of wood in the well, and before long blood-stains revealed themselves on the masonry. Speedily was the body recovered, disfigured and battered beyond recognition, and the voice of the village went up in denunciation of the Abbe Bruneau. Immunity had made the culprit callous, and in a few hours suspicion became certainty. A bleeding nose was the lame explanation given for the stains which were on his clothes, on the table, on the keys of his harmonium. A quaint and characteristic folly was it that drove the murderer straight to the solace of his religion. You picture him, hot and red-handed from murder, soothing his battered conscience with what the Methodist would call the Songs of Zion, and leaving upon the harmonium the ineradicable traces of his guilt. However, thus he lived poised between murder and the Church, spending upon the vulgar dissipation of a Breton village the blood and money of his foolish victims. But for him "les tavernes et les filles" of Laval meant a veritable paradise, and his sojourn in the country is proof enough of a limited cunning. Had he been more richly endowed, Paris had been the theatre of his crimes. As it is he goes down to posterity as the Man in the Grey Suit, and the best friend the cabmen of Laval ever knew. Them, indeed, he leaves inconsolable. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ex-President of Bolivia, Senor Arce, whose assassination at Paz was announced on July 7, was for some time Minister Plenipotentiary in France. He attracted a good deal of attention in Paris by his profuse expenditure, and there is a story to the effect that, happening to see a house in the Champs-Elysees which took his fancy, he rang the bell and asked the porter how much it could be bought for. "Two millions," was the reply. "Here you are, then," responded the Minister, handing him a cheque for the amount. It was with a good deal of difficulty that the porter succeeded in persuading him that he had no authority to sell, and that he must address himself to a certain notary who had. The end of it was that Senor Arce took up his abode as owner within two hours of first seeing the place.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE COLONIES.

MR. RHODES'S WARNING TO ENGLAND.

A MAIL despatch from Cape Town, dated June 20, says:—A very important question was raised unexpectedly in the House of Assembly on Monday last by Mr. de Waal, who called the attention of the Government, and particularly of the Prime Minister, to the agreement between the Chartered Company and the Imperial Government, and said he would like to know whether it was correct as far as regarded the omission of a clause allowing Cape products to enter Mashonaland and Matabeleland free of charge.

Mr. Rhodes, in reply, quoted freely from correspondence between the Colonial Office, the High Commissioner, and himself, which showed that the Premier had used his utmost endeavour to secure the admision of Cape products free and a preferential rate for British manufactures over foreign in the Chartered Company's territories, but so far without success. Holding as he did that the future government of the world was a question of tariffs, he thought it a good opportunity to make a condition that the duties on British manufactures should not be higher than the duties at present imposed in the South African Customs Union. Honourable gentlemen, he continued, might say, "Very well: you have told us what has happened. What is the use of it?" To that he might reply that the matter was not yet over. The views of Governments changed, and he had determined to use all his influence to insist on his views being carried into effect. He could not agree to the rejection of the clause he had proposd. If the House agreed that some return was due to the English people for all their support and help and the protection that their navy furnished, he was of opinion that the best return a colony could make would be to allow their manufactured goods to pass in at a fair rate. Mr. Rhodes, in conclusion, said had they had been talking in England about three acres and a cow about liquor legislation, and about the question of local government for Ireland. They spent their whole time on these matters, but the big question of the trade of the people they neglected. They forgot that England was but a small country which supported nearly 40,000,000 people who, directly, or indirectly were engaged in working up the raw product into the manufactured article and distributing this article over the world. The world, finding that England was unrivalled in the manufacture from raw material, had of late years been devising schemes by protective and prohibitive tariffs to shut her out:—

"See, for instance," continued the Premier, "the action of the United States and of France and of Russia, and yet the most extraordinary thing is that when the English people are offered the privilege that south of the Zambesi their goods shall be admitted for ever on a fair basis their rulers absolutely refused it. Yet, Mr. Speaker, we know full well that the States south of the Zambesi will join in one system, and the charter possessing a clause that British goods shall never have a tariff higher than our present one means that South Africa, when one, will grant this right for ever to British goods; and yet they have refused it. I am glad of the opportunity to state this to the House. It will, I hope, be brought home to the English people, for with them rests the final decision. The proposal has, for the time being, been rejected; but, Mr. Speaker, I do not mind that. I mean to fight the clause until the Imperial Government gives in, and I am quite certain that the wiser counsels will ultimately prevail."

MASCULINE FASHIONS.

THE curiosities of costume indulged in by a percentage of the population since seasonable sunshine has set in deserve to be chronicled with the pencil of a *Punch* man—if, indeed, artists of such calibre ever take life so frivolously as to waste a morning in the Park. Any form of garment with the remotest approach to lightness of texture has been worn in homage to the last change of temperature: and some quaint mixtures have naturally resulted. It is in waistcoats, or the absence of them, that these astonishing effects particularly show—one man, not unknown to the "sweet shady side," appearing in a pale blue moire vest very much cut down to show as much pink shirt above as possible. Another man with the courage of his opinions has gone in for flowered silk waistcoats of the sort our grandfathers grew up in, and to carry out the sequence of his wardrobe appears in a curly brimmed hat and cutaway coat, with the old side-pockets of 1830 modes. In America the golden youth have actually taken this idea to heart very seriously, and a revival has been attempted by a certain set to the extent of not only ordering beavers and wrap-rascals, but actually wearing them as well. Indeed, I know more than one ornament of New York society at present in town who cherishes in the secret places of his wardrobe two or three bottle-green and claret-colour cutaways which our stern conservatism will not permit him to figure in. Cummerbunds are rapidly coming to the front on manly bosoms, and if what the scientists call this "heat wave" lasts we shall all be wearing them before the week is out. The comfort and becomingness of this Indian fashion should, indeed, have been imported long ago. It is only within the past two seasons that we have sashed ourselves to any extent. Some improved editions of the cummerbund are worn with long clasps this year; but I like the plain folds better. Pope and Plante, of Regent-street, keep an endless variety of colours, sorts, and sizes. Their shirts and collars are always a mould of form, too, and one may be sure of getting "the latest" which is very comforting to those who make a religion of being inside the latest shape. Many men have taken to wearing an invigorator Belt lately, I find. Its merits are variously recommended, for giving support to the spine and for imparting a soldierly bearing amongst other items. The fact is, however, that hygienic platitudes notwithstanding, these belts are corsets pure and simple, and as such beyond doubt, infallible in promoting a waist. Some men like waists—of their own, I mean—and to such I can recommend Reast, of Hastings. He makes excellent and well-fitting belts from the easy figure of one guinea upwards, and in pine wool they are most "grateful and comforting" in winter. But winter the fates be thanked, is still a previous consideration.

A SENSATIONAL murder trial was to take place at the Mayenne Assize Court, at Laval, the other day. The prisoner is a young priest, named Bruneau, who is accused of murdering his cure, M. Fricot, a highly respected preacher, at Entrammes. According to the case for the prosecution, Bruneau has for years been leading a double life. As curate at Entrammes, he threw himself apparently with great ardour into his religious duties, and was particularly active in connection with philanthropic institutions. Profiting by the reputation he thus achieved, he borrowed large sums of money from farmers and wealthy old ladies who frequented his church. He had suits of clothes of the ordinary pattern, which he would put on in order to go and spend part of his time in riotous living at a little town about twenty miles off, where he was unknown. Nothing of his previous history had transpired, although he had been guilty of acts of theft almost innumerable in other places. His cure at length suspected him of having stolen a considerable sum of money belonging to the church, and gave him hints to this effect. One evening the cure and the young priest went into the garden together, and the cure disappeared. His body was found two days afterwards in a well, round which spots of blood had been discovered. Bruneau accounted for some bloodstains on his clothes by saying that his nose had bled. On being arrested, he merely said: "I shall say nothing, except that I am innocent, and that although they may cut my head off, they will simply guilotine the wrong man."

M. PAUL LAFARGUE, the head of President Casimir Perier's Civil Household, is, a Paris correspondent says, a good Republican. He was the acting editer of the "Dix-Neuvieme Siecle" in itr palmy days, when the brilliant Edmond About was at its head. M. Lafargue married, some years ago, the daughter of Colonel Langlois, one of the liveliest men on the Republican side in the National Assembly. M. Lafargue on the break up of About's staff, became the private secretary of M. Meline. He is a person of good judgment and methodic habits, to say nothing of his literary skill, which was well up to the high standard of About. It is absurd to speak of "personal power," as the Socialists do, when M. Casimir-Perier chooses such a right-hand man. M. Lafargue was in the centre of the battle against MacMahon in the summer and autumn of 1877. This in itself was a Republican education. M. Paul Lafargue was private secretary to the President when the latter was Prime Minister.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY has published the songs and verse of Helen, Lady Dufferin, with a memoir by her son, the British Ambassador in Paris. Coming from so gifted an Irishwoman, and containing several of the best-loved Irish songs, the volume is appropriately bound in green. Lady Dufferin was a daughter of Thomas Sheridan, and a grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She was on friendly terms with most of the notable people of her time, including the two Disraelis. The memoir of her may therefore be expected to include some new information touching several interesting personalities. At all events, it will deal at considerable length and on fresh points, with the Sheridan family.

Of Lady Dufferin's Irish songs, "The Irish Emigrant" stands out as the first favourite. When "The Charming Woman" was written it had an immense vogue alike in the streets and the drawing-rooms of London. Another of her songs, "The Fine Young English Gentleman," was dedicated to Charles Sheridan. Following the songs and the verse, the volume has a play entitled "Finesse," which Lady Dufferin wrote. As frontispiece there is a portrait of her from a crayon drawing by Swinton. Until now, curiously enough, none of her verse has been published in book form—only in bits and frangments.

Sir George Grey, the Gladstone of Australasia, has had rather a strange experience with several of his books. His "Mythology and Traditions of the New Zealanders," and his "Poetry of the New Zealanders," are now exceedingly rare in their original form. Quite forty years ago he sent a package of these, and one or two others, over from New Zealand for sale in London. By some chance they were never put on the market, at all events the bulk of them, but were stowed away instead. And so they have remained, until the interest of Sir George's present visit brought them to light the other day. Now they return to him much more valuable than they were.

The Gilchrist Trustees, the well-known educational body, recently sent two ladies, Miss Mary Hughes and Miss Bramwell, to the United States to study the methods practised there in the training of teachers. Each of these ladies has prepared a report on the subject, and they are to be printed together as a book under the title "The Training of Teachers." To the book, which Messrs. Sonnenschein are to issue, the secretary to the Gilchrist Trustees will contribute an introductory note.

Mr. Stead has just sent to press a book of 200 pages called "Chicago To-day; or the Labour War in America." It is, of course, an account brought down to date of the present industrial situation in the United States, with the causes which have led up to it and the personalities concerned. It will be copiously illustrated and published at a shilling. A shilling edition of "If Christ came to Chicago" will also be issued at the same time.

Messrs. Sonnenschein are about to publish "A Student's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," by Dr. Clark Hall, a well-known authority on the subject. It is a quarto volume of 500 pages, in three columns, and contains more Anglo-Saxon words even than Bosworth and Towler's Encyclopædia, which is the standard authority on Anglo-Saxon. In fact, Dr. Clark Hall claims that every word printed in Anglo-Saxon literature is given. The work comes down to about the year 1200.

A new volume of the celebrated "Journal des Goncourt" has just been published by the surviving brother. It carries the diary on as far as 1888, and therefore deals almost solely with persons still alive. Nevertheless, exactly the same frankness and indifference to the feelings of friends is displayed as in the previous volumes. The book is having a large sale already, and it had great success in the "Echo de Paris," in which paper it ran for several months "en feuilleton."

Mr. Charles Ashton, the "literary policeman," who has carried off the chief literary award at the Carnarvon Eisteddfod, resides at the little village of Dinas-Mawddwy, in the county of Montgomery. He is almost entirely self-educated, and has been in the police force for over twenty years. He was on the point of retiring therefrom when the Liberator smash occurred, which robbed him of his hard-earned savings. After obtaining numerous certificates from the Science and Art Departments, he began to compete in the local Eisteddfodau. Being successful in winning prizes in them, he competed in the great annual Eisteddfod, and this is the third occasion he has carried off the chief prize. In addition he obtained one of the chief prizes at the Eisteddfod held at Chicago last year. He comes to London annually in the autumn for his fortnight's leave, spending his time in the British Museum. He has published a "Life of Bishop Morgan," the translator of the Welsh Bible, and a "Guide to Dinas-Mawddwy," and is at present engaged in compiling a "Bibliography of Wales."

Another "great" dictionary is threatened, under the title, "A National Dictonary of English Language and Literature." It is to consist of about 3,000 large quarto pages, issued in fifty monthly parts, and also in three volumes. Dr. Fennell, editor of the Standford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases, is the originator of the enterprise, and he will begin, historically, with the year 1350, and come down to date. The special feature of the work will be its illustrative quotations, of which a large collection has already been made. Although the cost of the undertaking is put at £16,000, the subscription price is to be at the rate of only one guinea per volume, or £4 for the work in parts.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has arrived from Nice on his annual visit to London. The old man, who is now on the eve of his eightieth year, is as cheery and optimistic as ever, and is full of literary projects, among which the publication of his autobiography; the founding of an Irish monthly or quarterly, and the writing of a couple of biographies of eminent Irishmen for "The New Irish Library," occupy the most prominent places. Physically Sir Charles is hale and strong for his age, and his left eye, for which he recently underwent an operation for cataract, is quite well again; but the right eye now shows incipient symptoms of the same disease, and he is afraid that he will have to curtail his visit to London and go to Wiesbaden to have the eye examined by the eminent oculist who did him such good service last year.

A notable event in the journalistic world of Germany is the recent retirement of Herr Pindter from the editorship of the "Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which was for so many years the semi-official organ of the German Foreign Office, and, as such, was perhaps more quoted in and out of Germany than any other journal. The most curious thing about the "Nord-deutsche" was that, though it ever breathed German chauvinism of the most effusive and, indeed, aggressive kind, its editor was an Austrian by birth, and something of a Polish refugee into the bargain. But he was just the very man that was wanted by the Hamburg capitalists to manage the journal which, as Bismarck once said in the Reichstag, "placed a blank sheet of paper at his disposal every day."

Herr Pindter never pretended to be more than a mere exponent of the ideas which he carried away with him every day from the Foreign Office; but his zeal for the propagation of these ideas very often led him to convey them in language which was even too militant for the taste of his bellicose master. Bismark was often blamed for a violence of speech which was in truth nothing but the immoderate vocabulary of his over-ardent body scribe. But as soon as Count Caprivi went to the Radziwill Palace with his peculiar aversion to semi-official Press polemics, the "Nord-deutsche" ceased to be the same source of interest and information to the foreign correspondents, and now, under its new editor, it would seem to be making a bid for return of popular favour by going over to the anti-Semitic camp.

Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, M.P., has nearly completed Standard V. of his "Things New and Old; or, Stories from English History," which will be shortly published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. The history course which is prescribed in the code for Standard V. covers the whole of the Tudor period, and it is this epoch which Mr. Forster has dealt with. The book will be fully illustrated.

Miss Frances Low, who, we regret to say, is lying seriously ill at Fitzroy House, has had the idea of collecting information about the books read by eminent living men with most pleasure in their childhood. The article, which has been contributed to by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Wolseley, and Professor Huxley, amongst others, will appear in an early number of the "Strand Magazine."

Mark Twain contributes to the new "North American Review," a first article "In defence of Harriet Shelley." He has discovered that "Shelley's first wife was unfaithful to him, and that that was why he deserted her, and wiped the stain from his sensitive honour by entering into soiled relations with Godwin's young daughter. He is shocked this verdict is accepted in the girls colleges in America, and this view taught in their literary classes. He is particularly amusing in his comments on Professor Dowden's "Life of Shelley," which he describes as a literary cake-walk. If the book wishes to tell us that Mary Godwin, child of sixteen, had known afflictions, the fact saunters forth in this nobby outfit: "Mary herself was not unlearned in the lore of pain." . . . . If the book wishes to tell us that Harriet Shelley hired a wet-nurse, that commonplace fact gets turned into a dancing master, who does his professional bow before us in pumps, and knee-breeches, with his fiddle under one arm and his crush-hat under the other, thus:—"The beauty of Harriet's motherly relation to her babe was marred in Shelley's eyes by the introduction into his house of a hireling nurse, to whom was delegated the mother's tenderest office.

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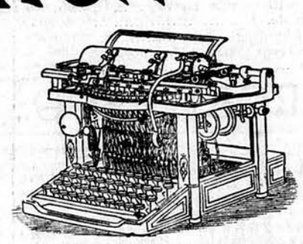

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Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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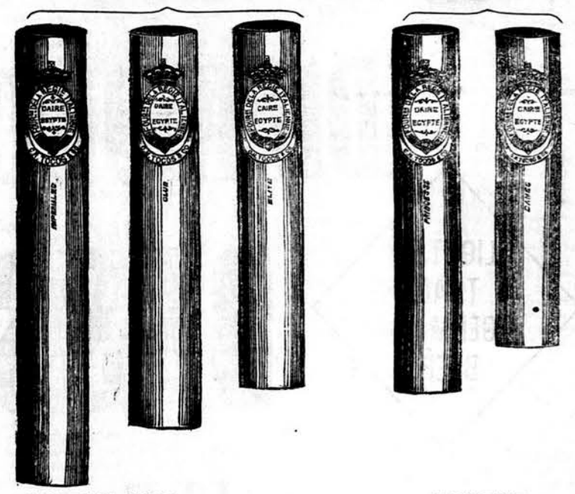

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BEFORE USE. AFTER USE.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
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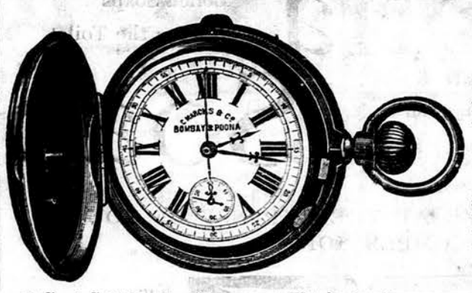

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

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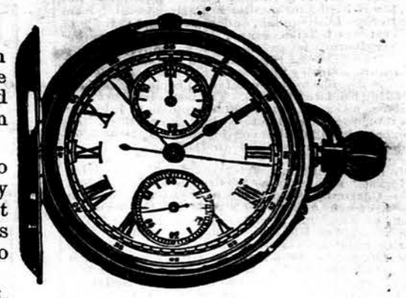
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



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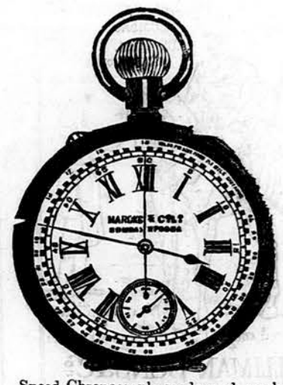

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